PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,804—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Dates of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....
11th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

* Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOCK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application,
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks,
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs, 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.
67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers,	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	B G Garrick	3069	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	30th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	4 June	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	1 June	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY, 4th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomeh, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 19th June calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 16th June

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay
28th May, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained,

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July "
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck,
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	28th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay,

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure,
WAKASA MARU	6264	Wale	31st May	9th June
HAKATA MARU	6161	Anderson	12th June	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	26th June	7th July
TOTOMI MARU	3112	......	10th July	21st July

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay,

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
KAISER	2721	Mohr	1st June
* GENERAL	2361	Pens	15th "
REICHSTAG	2085	Kopplstaetter	29th "
* BUNDESRATH	2086	Ulrich	13th July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
22, Medows Street, Bombay, 22nd May, 1906.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB ...	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC ...	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE ◇ S. & CO. ◇ MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope, Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended,

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

GUILTY!

GUILT Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY! of neglect.

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.
FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES
OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to :—

Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building.
or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY.
or their Sub-agent at KARACHI.
or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth Poona City.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovereign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "SCINDIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks & Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on MONDAY the 4th, June, 1906, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th. February, 1906.
2. To sanction the payment of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. A. GEDDES.,
Actg: General Manager.

Bombay, May, 1906.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th, to 27th, June, 1906, both days inclusive.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. SCOTT & Co. M. R. C. V. S. beg to notify their constituents that they have VACATED their stables at Girgaum.

All communications, Veterinary work, and Horses for shoeing should be sent to them at their GOWALIA TANK STABLES. Telephone No, 3032.

S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" is under general average on account of Fire having broken out in No. 2 'Tween Deck. The CONSIGNEES OF CARGO or their underwriters are therefore requested to send in their claims on general average for packages damaged by water only accompanied by the reports of survey held specially at the instance of the Consignees or their Underwriters.

In all cases where the surveyors have not fixed an allowance for the damage and the damaged goods have been SOLD BY AUCTION, the Consignees should send in to the undersigned the statement of their loss which should show the sound value of the goods at the market price at Bombay at the time of delivery, deducting any discount for cash. If the sound value so shown includes the import duty which would have been payable if the goods have arrived sound, the amount of same must be stated and also the amount of import duty actually paid upon the goods in their damaged state, The Consignee's Statement of loss should be accompanied by a certificate of sound value, the auction accounts sales and a note of any extra charges incurred in consequence of damage.

In case of packages damaged by fire, the Consignees are also requested to send in the account sales of such damaged packages showing their nett sale proceeds, and any of the following charges incurred on them in order to arrive at their correct values for contribution to General Average.

Landing and wharfage charges.
Amount of import duty actually paid.
Amount of any extra charges incurred in consequence of the fire.

EDWARDS BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

S. S. "MERTON HALL," is under general average on account of FIRE having broken out in No. 5 Hatch. The CONSIGNEES of CARGO or their Underwriters are therefore requested to SEND IN THEIR CLAIMS on general Average for packages damaged by water only accompanied by the reports of survey held specially at the instance of the Consignees or their Underwriters.

In all cases where the surveyors have not fixed an allowance for the damage and the damaged goods have been SOLD BY AUCTION, the Consignees should send in to the Undersigned the statement of their loss which should show the sound value of the goods at the market price at Bombay, at the time of delivery, deducting any discount for cash. If the sound value so shown includes the import duty which would have been payable if the goods have arrived sound, the amount of same must be stated and also the amount of import duty actually paid upon the goods in their damaged state. The Consignee's statement of loss should be accompanied by a certificate of sound value, the auction account sales and a note of any extra charges incurred in consequence of damage.

In case of packages damaged by fire, the Consignees are also requested to send in the account sales of such damaged packages showing their nett sale proceeds, and any of the following charges incurred on them, in order to arrive at their correct values for contribution to general Average.

Landing and wharfage charges.
Amount of import duty actually paid.
Amount of any extra charges incurred in consequence of the fire.

EDWARD, BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,)
Agents.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1906, for the works of providing and fixing 1,600 FREE GUARDS along the banks of the Low Level Channels at Worli.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment, of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 (Four Hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M. I., M. E. &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS are invited to apply to the Undersigned for information regarding BUILDINGS to be constructed during the next four years in the SANGLI STATE at a cost of some 4 lakhs of Rupees, The Contract for the Head Quarters Police Lines at Sangli (about Rs. 75,000), will be given out in August next. Good building stone readily available within 1-2 miles of the town.

R. C. BURKE, Lieut.,
Administrator, Sangli State.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 12 noon, on 11th June, 1906, at his Office in Church Gate Street, Bombay. Tenders for the SUPPLY of 55,000 tons of best BENGAL COAL, at pits mouth to the R. M. Railway from July to December, 1906, as per quantities noted below :—

July	7,500
August	7,500
September...	10,000
October	10,000
November..	10,000
December...	10,000
	55,000

2. The coal must be freshly wrought hand picked steam coal, clean and perfectly free from dust, shale stone earth or other foreign matter and also from dampness and must be suitable for locomotive purposes. It must also have been subjected to recent analysis,

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Forms of Tender can be obtained from this office on payment of Re. 1 each.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

Bombay 23rd May, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 24, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 600 BALES AND A QUANTITY OF LOOSE DAMAGED COTTON,

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th Inst., at 4 P. M. Standard Time, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices, concerned—

About 600 F. P. Bales cotton, Damaged by fire and water,

Also a quantity of loose cotton damaged by fire and water.

The Bales will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required on the lots being knocked down,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1906.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

WANTED an honest, reliable, English-speaking GOAN COMPOUNDER. Handsome salary to a suitable man. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 183 M., Care of this Paper.

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener. 14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhoea, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares. House No. 1231, opposite Ram Mandir, Poona City, Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Susbscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December,

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000,

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasur

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5,

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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOHAR CHAWL, SHAIK MEMON STREET, COLBHAT ROAD, BHENDY BAZAR ROAD, BYCULLA, PAREL, MAHIM AND MEMONWADA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagors Madhavrao Kasinath and Vasantrao Madhavrao the following very valuable landed properties :—

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that the right, title and interest of Madhavrao Kasinath, and Vasantrao Madhavrao in

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government and pension tax ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being in Bombay, at New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar fronting the said newly admeasurement 690 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1142, 1143, 365, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Wassodewji and others, on or towards the North by the New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Ebram Saheb Sydaday and which dwelling-houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 7 and 8.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax ground with the messuage, tenements, dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay at Shaik Memon Street without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, fronting the said Shaik Memon Street, on the East side thereof and containing by admeasurement 1,265 square yards, be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Memons Mosque, on the West by Shaik Memon Street, on the North by the property of Keshowji Jadhowji and on the south by the property of Hyderali Cassumji and which dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 377.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground or oart called Tellwady with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and lying in Bombay at Colbhat Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said Colbhat Road, on the north side thereof and containing by admeasurement 3,000 square yards be the same little more or less registered in the book of the collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 62 and 613 and bounded on the East by the property of Tara Laxmon Naigaum and that of Vasudeo Narainji, on the East by the property of Parsee Manockji and that of Manky Collin. on the North by the property of Church and Crustna Agrase house and Janardhan Shamfhate house, and on the South by the said Colbhat Road. and which dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 11, 12. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of the Pension Tax ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay, on the Parel or Bhendi Bazar Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said Bhendy Bazar Road, on the north side thereof and containing by admeasurement 124 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of the same Land Revenue under No. 319, and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the Chibdna Gully, on the North by the house of Nana Lingayet. on the South by the property of Parsee Edulji, and which dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground with the messuage, tenements and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay at Byculla Road to Parel Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting the Byculla Cross Passage, on the West side thereof and containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 76, and bounded on the East by the Byculla Cross Passage on the West by the G. I. P. Railway, on the North by the property of Peroo Mahomed, and on the West by the public drain.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground situate, on the Byculla to Parel Road, in Mazagon sub-district, on the West side of the Byculla Cross Passage, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 332, and bounded on the East by the property of Crustajee Ayoon on the West by the Byculla Cross Passage, on the North by the property of Doming De Souza, on the South by the property of Thavur Fazul.

Seventhly.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax and foras ground and garden with the messuage tenements and dwelling-house or bungalow and outhouses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay, at Parel to Mahim Road, without the Fort, in the Mazagon sub-district, fronting the said Parel Road, on the East side thereof and containing by admeasurement 33,477 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 355, 361, 240, 148, 726 and bounded on the East by a public road passage, on the West by the Parel Road, on the North by the property of Ganpatrao Sadasiwjee and Witnoba Pandurang, on the South by the property of Byramji Pestonji Metha.

Eightly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax and foras ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-houses, temple hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the Parel Road on the west side thereof and containing by admeasurement 25,000 square yards be the same both more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 500, 542, 543, 590, 592, 35, and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the property of Jao de Penha, on the South by the property of Hassum Buckbhai.

Ninthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground situated and being in Bombay, on the Mahim Road in the Mazagon sub-district, fronting a passage leading from the Mahim Road, on the north side of the said passage containing by admeasurement 1,755 square yards, be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 517, and bounded on the East by the property of Nicolas Gonsaly, on the West by the property of Mannual Nunes, on the North by the property of Pedro Nenes and Simat De Souza and on the South by a public passage.

Tenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty ground situate in Mahim Agar in the Mazagon sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 51 and bounded on the East by the Batty ground of Mathews Gomes, on the North by the Batty ground of Manuel Muzello, and on the South by a water course.

Eleventhly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground. situate at Mahim in the Mazagon sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,12,114, and 119, and bounded on the East by the property of Balloo Meeya, on the West by the property of Vithoba Jugroo Cowles, on the North by the oart of Morarji Trimbukji, on the South by the oart of Balumbhut Withul Naigum.

Twelfthly—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground situate and being in Bombay in Memonwada without the Fort. in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 1,930 square yards be the same little more or less. registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 572, and bounded on the East, by Ramdas Bania's house, on the West by the public road leading to Memonwada. on the North by the house of Abba Memon and on the South by the public road leading to Musjid Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors to the mortgagees or to the Undersigned,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p m. (S T) Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ground Floor, Gordon House' Appollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dinning table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room, suits, drawing room, cabinets, glass door almirahs, one handsome sweet tone square piano by S. Rose & Co, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, one gents bicycle etc etc, the property of C. E. ABBOTT Esq. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On MONDAY the 4th proximo at 2 p.m. (B. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at Cowasjee Patel Street near Madhav Bag, by order of Mr. Pragjee Tokersey, the mortgagee, in possession, and on account and risk of Vishvanath Vittal, Mohanlal Maganlal, Jethalal Poonjeram and Ambalal Umedram carrying on business under the name of Bhogilal Tribhowan, the Mortgagors, the stock-in-trade of their shop consisting of sarries Cholibund, gill-edge handkerchiefs, dhoties, maderpat, long cloth, caps, dorias, pugdis, silk bordered Dhoties &c. &c.,

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th May, 1906.

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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade,

---

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

ONE or two PROSPECTORS to start work at once.

Applicants Europeans, Eurasians or Natives should send details of their experience accompanied by copies of testimonials and should state remuneration received and expected.

Apply to
P. BOSWORTH SMITH ESQ.,
Tank Mine.
Oorgaum.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, &c.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

TYPEWRITER USERS KNOW that a new Remington Model means a new standard of Typewriter work. The

NEW REMINGTON MODELS

Supply a demand for SWIFTER, EASIER, BETTER TYPEWRITING than any writing machine has ever done before.

As a result of this demand the Remington factory, the greatest Typewriter plant in the World, is now breaking all production records.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
New York, London, Paris, and Everywhere,
Head Office in India, 2 Pollock St.,
CALCUTTA.
WARDEN & Co., Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND................£550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden,
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy,
Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receive DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............. Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.... „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND........ „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu.
Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang.
Port Arthur, Mukden, Tairen, Chefoo, Tieling.
Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W. F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind.—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs. CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to
VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. CAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Ipoh (Perak)
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

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HALLERINE.

Price per Bottle As. 12.
The most reliable remedy for the cure of
CHOLERA.
Small dose, small Price,
BUT
Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Neptune. 2153 tons, Captain H G Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 28th April with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi. &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China, 3855 tons, Captain G Damianovich, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels, 3417 tons, Captain D Hartzig, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Hamburg with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3397 tons, Captain E W Pack, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mrs Macaulay, Miss L H Grease and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain R S Butler, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Rev Father Veirdaur, Mr Abiula and a number of deck passengers.

THE following passengers arrived per s s Scindia, from Liverpool on Saturday last:—Mr C R Watkins, Miss Cargell, Mrs A H Hammond, Lieut W F Nicholson, Lieut H G Leewarner and Mr and Mrs Vibart and 2 children.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
27	Neiderfels s	Hartzag	Hamburg Apr 26
28	Neptune s	Roberts	Cardiff, Apr 28

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Africa s	Butler	Persian Gulf
	Itinda s	Pack	Calcutta, &c

The steamer China, Damianovich for Kobe, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Filippo, Artelle, for Trieste, &c
" Scindia, for Liverpool, &c
" Hydra, for Bangkok, &c
" Persia, for London
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf
" Bengal, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Names.	From
25	Alcana	D Morgan	Rangoon
	Huntsman	H McKee	Liverpool
	Inverness	J Clarksen	Bombay
	Tyr	Nicholson	

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Names.	To
	Twingone	W B Murrison	Rangoon
	Linduia	H Paterson	Rangoon
26	Kamingo	J Mackintosh	Karaini
	Manipur	W Peterkin	London
	Borneo	G W Gordon	London
	Stateman	L Whidbourne	London
	Lightning	J G Spence	Hongkong
	Bezwada	H Carey	Bombay
	Byculla	J F Crooks & Co	Moulmein

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	From
24	Clan Sutherland	Coast
24	Trifels	Antwerp
17	Clematis	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer General left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 26th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer Yarra, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday the 26th instant at 3-30 a.m.

The Florio-Rubattino Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant.

The same Co's steamer Ischia, left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The P and O steamer Tientsin, left Hongkong, on May 27.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dalmatia s.—480 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co; 4040 cwt bone meal croft Mody and Co; 2010 cwt myrabollam A Mahadew 75 bales cotton S M Bulley and Sons 1462 cwt myrabollams A Khimji 10000 cwt bone meal R Kaderbhoy 500 cwt fenugree Volkart Bros 501 cwt myrabollams and 36 cwt gum P Jethabhoy 708 cwt old metal Kellick Nixon and Co; 104 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 2124 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey 525 cwt rwt myrabollams W Becher 130 cwt gum G Sojpal

Scindia s—700 tons manganese ore Burn & Co; 42 bales wool H K M Jaitha 75 bales wool A Coagla 742 cwt cwt oil cakes N Gordhundas

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Persia s—40 bales hide cuttings H N H Essa

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bergedorf s—28 bales silk King King and Co

Scindia s—503 cwt mustardseed J Fachiri

FOR GENOA

Manaton s—200 cwt mowraseed J Fachiri

FOR HULL.

Kt Templar s—5178 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros 400 cwt myrabollams W Becher 4125 cwt bone meal M Jamal 843 cwt cotton seed Shaw Wallace and Co; 2000 cottonseed David Sassoon and Co

Manaton s—344 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey

FOR PORT SAID.

Imperator s—7 cwt cardamums J H E Obadiah

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ras Issa s—120 cwt wheat J Fachiri 1531 cwt poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co

Clan Macaulay s—2000 cwt wheat and 6003 cwt poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co; 1834 bales cotton Ralli Bros 275 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 165 cotton F F Campbell and Co; 2000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—2636 cwt rapeseed and 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros 105 bales cotton Prierde Saone and Co

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—4000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros 2500 cwt mussoor and 3200 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros

Othello s—18 cwt assafaetida R Jewandas

FOR ANTWERP.

Galistan s—56 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 430 bales cotton Ralli Bros 375 bales cotton fly and waste K Visram and Co

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—60 cwt gum KIN Miani

FOR HONGKONG

Delta s—2 3/4 cwt ivory S Ellias; 20 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—150 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

"CYPRIDOL is the most trustworthy and best of all mercurial remedies in the treatment of secondary symptoms." (Unsolicited) LAFAYETTE-BENNETT, M. D., Central City, U. S. A.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 26.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 11-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	98 3-4	= — 1-4
31-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	= + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	31 1-4	= + 1-16
3 months hence	30 7-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	67 1-2	= + 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·51 1-4	= "
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	= "
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= "
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	= "
6 " " "	3 1-2 do	= "
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= "
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-4	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	3 3-8	= + 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 May done steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 3-4

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 6·22 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 8,000. Futures closed quiet.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·99	5 99	6 00
+1	+1	+1
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·91	5·81	5·74
+1	+1	+1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·73	5·73	5·73
+1	+1	

Receipts at U S Ports	15,000
Do. last year	17,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·90
Futures, month of July	11·13—3 } a
Do. do. Dec	10·63—3 } a

a Advanced early owing to bullish visible supply figures and declined later through liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 5-16
Futures, month of July	11 35—3
Do. do. Aug	11 04—2
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Liverpool week's sales	65,000
Do Stock	9,41,000
London "	16,000
Total visible supply	2,730,000
	—110,000
Do " " East Indian	248,000
" quantity in sight	10,300,000
	+110,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Saturday, 26th May 1906:—

Cotton	5,172 bales.
Wheat	11,147 cwts.
Linseed	6,848 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,090 do
Gingellyseed	998 do
Poppyseed	8,271 do
Groundnut	62 do
Castorseed	8,615 do
Rice	2,202 do
Myrabollams	955 do
Cottonseed	12,396 do
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	4,690 do
Joowar	nil
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 28.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	... ...	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-4
Bank Demand	... ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	...	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	...	170
Marcks 3 do. do.	...	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...	154
Shanghai 30 do	...	215
Japan 30 do.	...	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·12
1st Settlement, 31st May	98·12
2nd do 29th June	98·13

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd May.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 24th May	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 24th May	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 3rd April	7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	7 13 0
Forward; Sept	8 4 0
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8 5 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8 6 0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	8 4 0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	38 0 0
WHEAT—Tone steady.	
White Delhi	4 10 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	16,000 bales
Imports	1,000 "

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·97	5·97	5·98
—2	—2	—2
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·89	5·79	5·73
—2	—2	—2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·71	5·71	5·71
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The market is dull and drooping with only a very limited enquiry from buyers.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	191	181	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	199	189	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	198	188	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	209	203	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	208	202	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	209	203	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	208	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	210	204	...	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	213	207	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	212	206	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	217	211	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	268	263	...	do.
Bhownugar, (M. G.)	238	228	...	do
Do (H. G.)	228	218	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	208	202	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	261	do
Westerns	...	...	237	do
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	274	do

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 26th May as compared with the statement of the 19th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 19. Rs.	May 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,79,134	46,77,994
Public Deposits at Branches	94,60,667	1,05,81,794
Other Deposits	7,06,82,006	7,29,44,377
Post Bills	18,360	18,360
Sundries	23,96,819	24,43,901
Rs.	1,062,37,016	10,95,66,426
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,10,65,106	1,13,50,404
Other authorised Securities	31,40,914	31,32,604
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,42,01,991	1,44,02,416
Loans do. do. do.	2,18,44,080	2,21,93,868
Bills discounted and purchased	2,73,74,772	2,56,52,041
Dead Stock	2,97,561	2,97,561
Stamps and Stationery	4,086	4,030
Balances with other Banks	8,72,613	13,84,094
Sundries	4,19,124	4,58,835
Cash	2,69,86,439	3,05,90,585
	10,62,37,016	10,95,66,426

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	5	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	11	9	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	10	52
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	5	12
G Mahim and Worli	12	11	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	44	41	152
Total plague deaths to date	132,876		297,2423
Same date last year	71	64	150

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DANGERFIELD—May 4, at Rungamatie, Hubert Dangerfield, of Putharjhora Tea Estate, and Edinburgh.

MARSHALL—May 13, at Hazaribagh, Marjorie Gladys, infant and only daughter of Julian and Lottie Marshall.

"AURUM POTABILE"
(a drink of gold)
HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.

A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.

Rs. 2 per bottle.

"MAKROBION"
(Bouillon powder)

HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents:—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.

100 doses in each packet.

A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.

Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS:—
Kemp & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricketers in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 2-28m., 3-22a.; Low water, 8-12m., 9-36a.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Bhana Khema, a Marwaree shroff, having his place of business at Grant Road, made a report to the police on Saturday last that his shop was broken into and ornaments valued at Rs. 16,634, stolen from a safe and a wooden box. The police repaired to the scene and on taking an inventory of the property found that ornaments valued at Rs. 5,926 were stolen. The remainder of the property was found lying near the safe. All those ornaments were pledged with the complainant by his several customers.

A HORSE THAT HAD TO BE SHOT.—While hack victoria No. 27, was being driven along Frere Road, yesterday afternoon, it collided with labour cart No.7153, with the result that the near hind leg of the horse of the victoria got into the spokes of the cart wheel and was almost severed. The animal was extricated and an attempt was made to remove him in a cart, but it was found impracticable to do so. As the horse could not stand and was lying across the tram lines, Inspector Stenson at the request of the victoria driver and several Europeans shot the animal with his revolver.

DANGERS OF LOOKING OUT OF A TRAIN.—At the Morgue, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Fulgencio Noronha, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Parel. It appeared that on Friday evening the deceased got into a corridor car at Parel. After leaving that station, he opened the inside door of the car to air himself and put out his head. A fast train passed him in the opposite direction and knocked him out of the car. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died subsequently, the cause of death being concussion and fracture of the skull. The jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was due to his being accidentally knocked out of a railway carriage by a passing train owing to his own want of circumspection.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hemsworth charged Shaik Amir Shaik Abba, a Mahomedan with criminal breach of trust. The evidence showed that the accused was the brother of a servant in the employ of Miss Isabella Everett of Oak Lane. The complainant had gone to the station (Victoria Terminus) on the 23rd instant with some luggage as she intended to go to Poona and told accused to bring up the remainder of the luggage. The accused subsequently came to the station without the luggage. As the complainant had spent all the money she had she gave accused a pair of ear-rings and a ring to be pledged for Rs. 15. The accused took the ornaments and was not to be seen afterwards. The accused pleaded not guilty but on the evidence before the Court he was sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment.

PETTY FIRES AT COLABA COTTON GREEN.—Policeman No. 501 K on noticing smoke issuing out of a stack of 59 bales of pressed cotton, behind the Grant Buildings, on Sunday, raised an alarm and running up to the spot extinguished the fire, before any great damage was done. The stack of the bales, belonged to one Gungaram Chabildas, and was ten bales high. The smoke was seen coming out from the top of the third layer, Two bales were burnt or damaged. The whole of the stack was insured with the Crown Insurance Company.—Another fire was discovered late on Sunday evening in a stack of sixty bales of pressed cotton belonging to one Malpratab Shrinewas and situated at Jamshedji Bunder Basin. Police sepoy No. 1677 A and one Khimji Punja at first discovered the smoke. They ran up to the spot and extinguished the flames by throwing water on the burning bales. A number of bales were thrown down from the stack, when under one of them in the third layer from the front of the stack was found a piece of dirty rag about six inches long burnt at either end. The stack was insured with the Palatine Insurance Company.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY AND ITS POSITION.

A FORTNIGHT ago we briefly commented upon the epoch-making address of Mr. Shapurji Bharucha, and in the interval we have had the opportunity of ascertaining what public opinion was able to adduce for or against the facts and figures set forth in that address. Naturally, Mr. Shapurji, straight talking has not been received with favour by those whose acts were impugned or whose misstatements have been stripped of their falsity by the absolute irrefragability of his figures. It is frequently stated that figures may be made to prove anything; but in this particular instance the figures have been dealt out by a master hand, and the hysterical contradictions with which the obvious conclusions resulting from these figures have been met, will carry no weight with those whose minds are not permanently imbued with prejudice and false sentiment. Our special object however, in referring to the speech in question is to discuss dispassionately Mr. Shapurji's indictment of the Bank of Bombay and the position of that institution generally. Briefly stated the points of the indictment are two: the first is that, with ample loanable funds available, the Bank of Bombay has on several occasions, refused short loans on the security of Government Paper; and, in the second place, that whilst loans on Government Securities were refused, the funds of the Bank were being largely and excessively employed in trade advances and discounts—an investment which, however good, can in no sense claim a parity with Government and Municipal Loans. Now, as regards the first point, we must consider what is the correct attitude of the Presidency Banks towards Government Paper? We find no answer to this question in the Presidency Banks Act; but, seeing that these Banks exist under special Charter as more or less Government institutions, in much the same way that the Bank of England exists in England, we may reasonably argue by analogy that the conduct of these Banks should in great measure mutatis mutandis conform to the practice of the World's Premier Bank. Amongst other duties the Bank of England and the three Presidency Banks every week exercise the important function or fixing the Bank rate. There is no legislation to guide these Banks as to how this function is to be exercised; but long and established custom clearly defines the Bank rate as the minimum rate of interest chargeable to customers for advances on Government Securities, and the fixing of the Bank rate is an intimation that the Bank is prepared to advance to customers on Government Securities at the rate fixed. Further, it is, we think, undoubtedly recognized that if the demands upon these Banks for such loans are excessive in comparison with the loanable balances available, it is their duty to protect their funds by an advance in the Bank rate and the intimation to the public of a rise in the Bank rate is tantamount to an intimation that the loanable capital is reduced, and that loans are only obtainable on enhanced terms. The specific applications for loans quoted in Mr. Shapurji's speech were apparently not dealt with in the constitutional manner that is to say, in accordance with the above recognized procedure. Obviously, the course which would be followed by the Bank of England, in the event of the management being faced with an excessive demand for loans of Government Securities would be to summon an urgent meeting of the Board of Directors to adopt an immediate resolution to raise the Bank rate. The Bank of Bombay, it is stated in the instances named, merely declined to advance on Government Securities. (If this is not so, we shall be glad to be corrected.) This was not a case, as Sir Edward Law put it, of "interfering with the Banks in their discretion for credits and advances;" the late Finance Minister failed to grasp the significance of the situation. It was a question of departure from the procedure recognised in the financial world of England and India, and as such demanded immediate enquiry and action. It is rumoured that the refusal to advance on Government Paper was prompted by the desire to discourage speculation! Similarly, we have heard of a Veterinary Surgeon pronouncing a race horse unsound, with the pious motive of discouraging racing. Both motives doubtless supported by high principle but inefficacious and irrelevant. However, we gather that the particular incident under discussion is now closed, and that our Presidency Bank has decided to accept the wiser counsels pressed on them by Government. Nevertheless we think that both Government and the public have a right to an explanation as to why such action was taken and why the Government Securities offered by one particular Bank were, without any apparent cause, not considered good enough to advance upon. Where, we might also ask, were the Directors? We cannot but realize that if the management were supported by an experienced and independent Board such contretemps as these would not occur. On the other hand, the refusal of a loan to the particular Bank referred to by Mr. Shapurji seems almost inexplicable: the Bank apparently had ample available funds which the management was expected to make productive; and we understand that a refusal of this sort is practically unknown in the annals of Bombay Banking. Indeed, the refusal that has been referred to by Mr. Shapurji seems to be so inexplicable that in the absence of an explanation as to the relation of cause and effect the irresistible conclusion forces itself on the minds of the public that the Bank of Bombay was inimical to the institution that made the request—an unbusinesslike position and unworthy of an institution which is required to be helpful to the public in times of "strain and stress," when, if its own funds be insufficient to meet the public demand, the Government has undertaken to come to its assistance. We are unable to found any valid excuse for the Bank's refusal to advance—on the most desirable terms—to a sister institution; and the management would do well to explain itself; for until it does the man in the street is entitled to the conclusion that appears upon the surface—a conclusion that may gather others in its wake and prove inconvenient hereafter. Let us now turn to the second allegation, namely, that the Bank of Bombay has invested, of recent years, an excessive proportion of its available funds in trade loans and discounts. We stated in our former article that with a capital of half that of the sister institution in Bengal, our Bank had, during the first thirteen weeks of this year, invested 1777 per cent more in Bills discounted and purchased. For the sake of further comparison, we have taken the total amount of Bills discounted as shown by the weekly figures published by the Banks of Bengal and Bombay during 1905. We find the total figures to be—Bank of Bengal, Rs. 1 67,24 68, 817. Bank of Bombay, Rs. 1.66,72,50,372; or average outstandings per week—Bank of Bengal, Rs. 3,34 49,375; Bank of Bombay, Rs. 3,26,90,791. To facilitate further comparison of the position, we may tabulate various other figures of the two sister institutions:—

	Bank of Bengal, 8th May. Rs.	Bank of Bombay, 12th May. Rs.
Capital	2,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve	1,40,00,000	89,00,000
Total Loanable Funds (Capital and Deposits)	17,35,03,353	10,51,55,303
Bills discounted on dates named	3,51,70,813	2,96,39,612
Per cent. on Capital	175·9	296·3
Per cent. of available Funds	20·4	28·1
Government Securities, Authorized Investments, Loans, Cash and Currency Notes, etc	13,71,53,002	7,66,34,182
Percentage of above to total resources	80 nearly	74 nearly

In taking the figures on the above dates, it will be observed that the comparison is more favourable to our local Bank than would be those for last year or for the earlier part of this year; but the figures above shew that the Bank of Bengal, with its larger capital and more extended area of business, only employs 20·4 per cent, of its total available funds and one and three-quarter times its capital in Bills discounted, whilst the Bank of Bombay invests 28·1 of its resources and nearly three times its capital in this class of security. These figures give a clear view of the relative methods of the two Presidency Banks in Bengal and Bombay; but we must modify our view by the fact that were we to take the local Institution's statement in December or January last, the proportion of Bills would be very much heavier, seeing that the average for 1905 amounted to Rs. 3,26,90,791! Now we are not prepared—merely on the figures given—to criticize the local Bank's management it is quite possible that a handsome return has been earned by the large amount of Bills discounted, and that the paper itself is reasonably secure, But we contend that, having regard to what has taken place and the figures shewn; to the fact also that whereas the item of Bills discounted averaged up to the year 1900 something under 100 lakhs, against an average in 1905 of 326 lakhs; and in addition, having regard to the many unauthorized but still current statements made by the man in the street, it is the duty of Government to appoint a Committee, in the first place, to strictly scrutinize the position of affairs and to issue such report thereon as may reassure the public, and, in the second place, to carefully reconsider the terms of the contract between Government and the Bank, and to so provide for the future that arbitrary refusals to lend on Government Securities may become an impossibility. Government deposits vast sums with the Presidency Banks free of interest, and it has obviously the right to demand in return that the said institutions shall in no wise, by any narrow or adverse action, impair the ready convertibility, of their Securities. As to the position generally, we must defer any remarks we may have to make to another opportunity. We trust it will be recognized that what we have said to-day has been said in no partizan spirit, and that our suggestion as to an enquiry has been made quite as much in the interests of the Bank as of the Government and of the public whose convenience the Bank has to serve for after all the indictment of Mr. Shapurji cannot be regarded lightly coming as it does from a gentleman who holds a leading position in matters of Finance, and therefore his statements are charged with all the weight that responsibility can carry with it they have therefore to be met.—"The Indian Investors' Referee."

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

THE Director of Public Instruction has issued his report on the School Final Examination of April 1905 in which he states that the number of candidates who were registered for the Examination was 643, and of these 7 did not appear. The number examined was therefore 636, against 497 in 1904, of whom 160 passed.

The increase in the number of candidates he states is not large, though not altogether unsatisfactory. Greater attention is being paid to the Examination in Government High Schools, and there is reason to hope that there will be a continued and steady increase in future years. The public, however, still regard the University Matriculation Examination as the goal of a school career, and at present it may be stated that the great majority of those who appear for the School Final Examination are candidates who wish to enter Government service, but are prevented by poverty or inferior ability from taking the full University course.

Of the 636 who appeared for the Examination 160 passed, giving a percentage of 25 against 25 last year. The percentage is a low one, but that is due not to the standard being high but to the inferior attainments of the majority of the candidates. As regards the percentages of passes in the various subjects it will be seen that Drawing stands highest, as was the case last year also, whilst Manual Training, Geography and Optional English are the lowest.

All the candidates were members of recognised schools, which they had attended for at least a year immediately previous to the Examination. The rules for 1906 require two years' previous attendance at a recognised school.

The subjects were the same as those for last year's Examination, with the exception of a few minor modifications, as for instance in the time allowed for some of the papers. There will be several changes in the Examination for 1906.

The following Resolution of Government is published in the Educational Department on the report.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with much interest Mr. Giles' full report on the School Final Examination of 1905, which is the second year in which this Examination has been conducted by the Educational Department.

There was a noticeable increase, amounting to nearly 30 per cent., in the number of candidates presented for the Examination, and Government are gratified to observe that, on the whole, the Director of Public Instruction reports a marked improvement in the papers as compared with those of the previous year. At the same time, however, the Governor in Council is unable to regard it as satisfactory that only 25·1 per cent. of the candidates were successful in passing the Examination, this figure being slightly worse than the corresponding one of last year. The results at the Karachi and Ahmedabad centres, where only 15 per cent. and 21 per cent., respectively, passed the Examination, are unsatisfactory, and while recognizing the fact that the larger number of boys who have come to the end of their school career still go in for the Matriculation Examination. Government hope that the action taken by the Director of Public Instruction in respect of the schools whose pupils were examined at Ahmedabad and the work of which was severely criticised by more than one of the Examiners will have a salutary effect.

Two causes are assigned for the small proportion of successes—the inferior qualifications of the boys who take the School Final Examination, and the absence of intelligent method in the teaching. The former should disappear as the importance of this Examination comes to be more fully recognised. The removal of the latter can be effected by slow degrees only, and by the wider diffusion of scientific training among the teachers in Secondary Schools.

From the figures given in paragraph 5 of the Director of Public Instruction's report it would appear that 67 per cent. of the candidates passed in the compulsory subjects and the same proportion in the optional subjects. As only 25.1 per cent. were successful in the whole Examination, it may be deduced that the subjects were too numerous for each and all of them to receive the requisite attention from the pupil. On this point an improvement will be effected under the new regulations which are to come into force this year, when only one optional subject will be allowed to each candidate instead of two.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th May 1906, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	8,722	5,705	84	14,511
Total for 18 weeks.	9,222	6,005	94	15,321
Comparison total for corresponding week of previous year	436	223	4	563
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	12	..	38
Total to corresponding date do.	8,124	4,349	79	12,552

REMARKABLE CURE IN RAWALPINDI,

BILE BEANS END A SERGANT'S SUFFERINGS.

As showing the adverse effects of tropical climates on the health of Europeans the experience of Sergeant J. Reid, of Rawalpindi, is instructive, The Sergeant who belongs to the 12th Royal Lancers. attached to the 8th M. B. R. G. A., Rawalpindi, once robust and the picture of health, suffered severly from the climatic changes, which reduced his strength in a remarkable manner. He says:—

"I suffered for nearly two years with indigestion and bleeding piles," said Sergeant Reid, in detailing his terrible experiences. "I endured great agony at times and though I tried many remedies they were absolutely useless to effect a cure, At last I decided to give Bile Beans a thorough trial. Very soon I found a marked improvement in my general health, and not only was strength increased, and the indigestion completely banished, but the piles totally disappeared. My strength increased, and since I took Bile Beans I have never been troubled with indigestion, piles or any other ailment. I shall always be pleased to recommend Biles Beans to my comrades, and have already done so. Bile Beans are undoubtedly a reliable medicine, and I believe that if their merits were more widely known there would be fewer sufferer from piles and other ailments."

Bile Beans are a permanent cure for biliousness, indigestion, constipation, piles, anæmia, "nerves," female ailments, weakness, dizziness, rheumatism, pains in the back and side, insomnia, loss of appetite, congested liver, headache, flatulence, pimples and other eruptions and ailments having a common origin in impaired action of stomach or liver. Bile Beans also ward off ailments common to inhabitants of tropical countries. Of all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 per bottle, or Rs. 2-4 for large family size, or post free from the Bile Beans Mfg. Co. 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle,

Cut out this coupon and send it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 29th May, 1906.

SOMETHING

IN … … … … … …

IT … … … … … …

You will say to our assertion that PURE WOOL is THE HOT-WEATHER MATERIAL, after you have given it a trial.

MATERIAL of:
- PURE WOOL keeps out the heat.
- PURE WOOL absorbs more moisture than any other material before the dampness becomes apparent.
- PURE WOOL prevents chills.

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges, Worsted Coatings, etc.

Send for samples to :—

THE MANAGER,
DEPT. "4."

THE NEW EGERTON
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

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SUPERIOR
ART MUZLIN,
27 inches wide; in Green, Blue, Cream and Purple colours, New style
AT
As. 5 and 6 per yard.

APPLY FOR SAMPLE AT
BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MART.
55, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
Opposite, John Robert's, BOMBAY.

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and you get it in the beautiful instruments of

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These Pianos are perfect in all details, they are very reasonable in price and being absolutely reliable, they always give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

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POONA
MAHABLESHWAR
MOTOR SERVICE.

VISITORS should kindly note that we are not running large cars to seat 9 persons and for all classes of people to sit in, but Luxurious, Small 3 Passenger Cars. Also we do not induce you to book seats at low and absurd rates and charge you Re. 1 for each 10 lbs luggage, nor do we increase our rates in June for the Down journey.

We do not wish you to spend Rs. 3 for your Breakfast on the road. We take you for Breakfast at 11-0 O'clock.

So our rates are equal to such slow motor Services.

THE POONA MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE.
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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 13-8-0 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 5-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days' treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 20 days, Rs 6-8. BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 20 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, House No. 1231, opposite Ram Mandir, Poona City, Poona.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1906.

THE ARREST OF ARMAMENTS.

LIBERAL leaders in the Lords do not seem so keen on the proposal to reduce armaments as their colleagues in the Commons. As Reuter tells us, Lord Ripon, the other evening, drew a distinction between a reduction of expenditure and disarmament. And, he added, while Government would do their utmost to reduce expenditure, it was their duty to provide for the ample security of the Empire. He further reminded the House, and through it the public, that disarmament is impossible without a general understanding among the Powers. That goes without saying. But how is that general understanding to be arrived at? The question is one which was discussed, only a few nights ago, in the Commons, when Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a statement in the debate on a motion by Mr. Vivian. Sir Edward recognises a strong feeling in favour of reduction. Not only in England, but in other European countries the burden of naval and military expenditure is felt. And when the Hague Conference meets, its object will be to discuss the means of promoting peace and diminishing the horrors of war. But there are difficulties in the way. It was stated that England is waiting on foreign nations to take the initiative, but, as the Foreign Secretary observed, the Powers are waiting upon each other and none will take the lead. It has been suggested that as the Tsar made the first move in the direction of international arbitration at the Hague, the Powers may look to him to return to the subject when next the Conference meets. Even then the British Government may not be able to do what it expresses itself desirous of doing, for it fears that it must consult the other Powers before committing itself at the Hague Conference. With regard to naval supremacy, in the opinion of Sir Edward Grey, there never was a time when it was less necessary to insist upon it, for he is convinced that there never has been a time when the relative and comparative supremacy was more pronounced than at the present moment.

Mr. Balfour, the ex-Premier, had something to say on the subject when it was discussed in the Commons, and he very sapiently remarked that he was not sure the moment for the onslaught on armaments was well selected. We were at that time, he showed, in the position of having presented an ultimatum, the sands of which had not yet run out, to a great military Power and a large fraction of our naval forces was concentrated in the Eastern basin of the Mediterranean in order to maintain the rights of England. He told the House he had no great confidence, either in military or naval or sociological experts, taken by themselves, except under the cross-examination of those who had to do the daily work of public affairs. He claimed that the late Government did their best to arrive at the real truth as to the military and naval requirements of the country. He admitted that the interest of every administration was to keep down expenditure and diminish taxation and, if they did not succeed in doing that, it was perhaps because they were stupid and did not understand the interests of their country, but certainly not because they were not animated by the public interest. It was in part because soldiers had higher pay and because much was spent on permanent works, but in the main it was because it was necessary for the defence of the country. And we are glad to notice Mr. Balfour in reducing the house to a sober level of commonsense did not omit to draw attention to India. Though he did not desire the expansion of the British Empire, he was anxious for its consolidation, for the safety of the British Islands, of our Colonial possessions and of the North-West Frontier of India. He agreed the last thing the Russian Government desired was any attack on this country, and that their relations were of the most friendly description; but there was not on that account less necessity for being in a state of preparedness against changes and contingencies. The whole question of the North-West Frontier had not yet been—could not be in fact—adequately dealt with. That it was still under consideration he had no doubt. Great Britain was occupied by two great purposes. It should maintain our Army adequate for home defence, which need not be on a large scale, and also one for the Indian frontier, and they ought to have some power of military expansion which would enable them to deal with a great war, and besides have a great fleet to secure us against any combination.

There is nothing aggressive in this policy, and the Hague Tribunal would have no easy task in deciding what is just, considering the defensive attitude of England and offensive purposes of other countries, considerations of which even our own leaders have lost sight. Nevertheless the debate in the Commons and the speech of the Foreign Secretary have attracted attention abroad. On Germany, we are not surprised to hear, it would decline to take the initiative because the German Government does not believe itself in a position to take any initial steps, Germany being in too central a position in Europe to be able to take an entirely dispassionate view of the political situation. It is pointed out that German armaments since 1871 have been mainly of defensive character, and that up to that date Germany provided a very large proportion of the battlefields of Europe. The Thirty Years' War is a single illustration, and the Government believe that were Germany actually as weak to-day as some would seem to think, that weakness would be a menace to European peace, rather than guarantee thereof. If, however, at the next Hague Conference the question of a reduction of the cost of armaments were placed on the agenda, the German Government would consider itself bound in honour to explain clearly what views it held on this subject. In principle the Government is not opposed to such reduction, but quite believes that when all impracticable views and somewhat Utopian enthusiasm are discounted, something might be done to relieve the people's burden of armaments. In France it is felt that the Bourgeois Cabinet would give its most hearty support to any initiative of the British Government, and that the new Chamber will support the idea, which, if ever realised, will relieve the country of a burden that is becoming too heavy even for the rich French Republic. In addition there is but little doubt of the adhesion and support of the other nations. The question is whether there are not considerations that will induce the German nation to constrain its Government to join in an attempt to limit armaments. The Power which takes the initiative in the summoning of the first Peace Conference would surely support a proposal to limit armaments, but what is of the utmost importance for the practical success of such a proposal would be the previous conclusions of an understanding between Russia and England. When that should be accomplished the peoples of the Dual Alliance, supported by the cordial friendship of England, to say nothing of Spain and Italy, would form a bulwark against any aggression and impose peace. America declines to take the initiative as it believes that to do so would be unwise. The Tsar cannot considering the present internal state of the country. So we may take it that nothing practical will come of the fine sentiments and the polished periods and rounded sentences which have just been heard in the British Parliament.

AMERICAN DIVORCE DECISIONS.

THE wheels of the law grind slowly, which is not to be wondered at, seeing that after at least five centuries of definite law-making, cases are constantly arising for which there are no precise precedents, and in which the law has to be laid down for the first time. Yet it seems strange that in England there should be a point in the law of divorce about which there should be a doubt, divorce being comparatively simple in its aspects. Still the English law of divorce is delightfully clear compared with the same in America. In England, perhaps the most difficult points are those of domicile, but they are as nothing by comparison with those of America, made up, as it is, of a large number of States, each of which has its own Government and makes its own laws. American divorce has, of course, long been a peg, upon which the writers of farcical plays of the Gilbertian order, hang their choicest quips. But the American moral sense seems at last to be awakening to the anomalies and injustices which the divergence of views upon the question has given rise. A notable decision of the United States Supreme Court has just been given which was awaited with anxiety in many quarters. The case was that of Haddock against Haddock, and the result recalls one of the most important decisions in the divorce courts of America, which was given some years ago in the case of Atherton v. Atherton. The Athertons were married in New York, the home of the woman, and proceeded to Kentucky, the home of the husband, and took up their marital residence there. After dwelling together in that State the woman left her husband and returned to New York. The husband instituted a suit for divorce and, naturally enough, brought the proceedings in the Kentucky Courts. A decree granted there was subsequently declared invalid by the New York Court of Appeals, and this decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. To have done otherwise would have been to countenance a monstrous injustice. Kentucky was clearly the only place where the parties had a matrimonial domicile. The Court of last resort simply upheld the principle that the protection of innocent parties and the purity of morals require that divorces lawfully pronounced in one jurisdiction must be recognised as operative and binding elsewhere. To reverse that decision would be in effect to declare that the general law inexorably demands personal notice within the State in order to maintain an action for divorce, or, still worse, demands that all parties interested in a relation or property subject to a jurisdiction should be physically in that jurisdiction, or, in other words, it would lay down a rule of law incapable of execution, or at least make the execution of the laws dependent not on the claims of justice, but upon the chance of locality, or upon the will of those most interested to defeat it. Fortunately the principles established in the Atherton case are left intact. The effect of the Atherton decision, and now of that in Haddock against Haddock may best be seen by the following illustration. 1. A and B marry in new York. A leaves B and goes to England and takes up his residence there. B brings suit in New York, fulfilling all statutory requirements. The validity of a decree so obtained will be upheld in every other State—Massachusetts included—and in England. 2. C and D marry in New York, where D is then domiciled. After the parties have separated D takes up a residence in another State, where he petitions for and obtains a divorce, the parties never having cohabited in that State. The decree is invalid.

BURMA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

JUDGING by the statistical report on minerals Burma is slowly forging ahead. In 1905 some six hundred and twenty ounces of gold valued at Rs. 36,278 were obtained. In 1904 the Burma Gold Dredging Company employed one dredger and produced two hundred and fourteen ounces of gold, while last year two dredgers were employed, but the quantity of gold saved by working in streams is not yet known. As regards petroleum the new wells in the Singer oil-field in the Myingyan district are producing large quantities and the total out-put of all the wells last year was 142,063,846 gallons worth nearly eighty nine lakhs. Ruby mining is still in a depressed state, only Rs. 240 being realised during the year from license fees. The fields in the Ruby mines district are not as good as in 1904 and their revenue from royalties was only Rs. 1,81,932 as compared Rs. 2,61,623 in the previous year, the total receipts being approximately fourteen lakhs against a little over ten and a half lakhs expenditure. The out-put of amber, however, has steadily increased and 126 cwts., valued at fourteen thousand rupees, were extracted from mines in unadministered territory of the Myitkyina district. In 1904 the jade mines of this district were flooded by early rains, but in 1905 considerable work was carried out bringing in a return of well over two and a half lakhs. The discovery of diamonds, though so far of inferior quality, has given a certain fillip to prospecting which is also proceeding in the search for copper, tin, lead and several minor ores which are being more freely worked in existing mines than ever before. If the mineral wealth of Burma be not its chief asset at present, there is every prospect that it will year by year take a higher place in the countries' economics.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with the out-ward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 11 p.m. on May 27, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE great heat in the Punjab is causing a further decrease in plague mortality in most of the infected districts.

MR. C. F. DE LA FOSSE, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, has been selected to succeed Mr. T. C. Lewis in the office of Director when the latter retires from the service.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48 miles open) for the week ending 19th May, 1906, amounted to Rs. 4,890, being a decrease of Rs. 2,200 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January, to 19th May 1906 were Rs. 68,433, being a decrease of Rs. 38,867.

THE Western Command Head-quarters' CampOffice will close at Mahableshwar on the 8th June. All official correspondnce (including telegrams) for the Lieutenant-General Commanding and the Deputy Adjutant-General, which cannot reach Mahableshwar by the 7th June, should be addressed to Poona.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 14th April, amounted to Rs. 2,457, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 56. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th April, were Rs. 27,189, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,983.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 14th April, amounted to Rs. 25,336, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 845. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th April, were Rs. 5,01,635, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,93,040.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th April, amounted to Rs. 5,463, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,116. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th April, were Rs. 68,470, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,126.

IN the annual report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India reference is made to the utilisation of Indian timbers for railway sleepers and the production of creosote from Indian coal. The creosoted sleeper has a much longer life than that of the ordinary kind, and as there is a dearth of good timber now for permanent-way purposes the production of creosote in this country seems most desirable. It is stated that the board were informed that the erection of bye-product recovery ovens on the East India Railway collieries at Giridih were well advanced, and that steps were being taken for putting down similar plant in other coalfields. The conclusion drawn was that when these operations were in working order there would probably be a supply of creosote available in Bengal. It will be interesting to note the amount of success which will attend this new industry.

THE departmental committee appointed to inquire into the subject of Anti-typhoid Inoculation in the Army have prepared an interim report which will shortly be issued. This report is signed by the chairman, C. J. Martin, C.B., F. Foord Caiger, M.D., James Galloway, M.D., Lieut.-Col. W. B. Leishman, Royal Army Medical Corps, R. Bruce Low, M.D., and Allan Macfadyen, M.D. The committee held six meetings, and as a result the members state that after carefully considering the whole of the statistical evidence they are satisfied that the records which are available up to date furnish proof that the practice of anti-typhoid inoculation in the Army has resulted in a substantial reduction in the incidence of and death-rate from enteric fever among the inoculated. In their conclusion the committee recommend that the practice of voluntary inoculation against typhoid fever be resumed, and they strongly urge the Army Council to pursue further investigations on the subject.

MR. ARTHUR SAWTELL read a paper on "India under British Rule" before a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Hotel Metropole on May 8. Emphasising the importance of our dependency to the empire, he said a permanently disaffected India would be a danger of the first magnitude, and it was necessary to distinguish between loyalty to the Emperor and contentment with the Government. A Government such as that India stood in constant danger of losing vital touch with the people, and that danger tended to increase as administration grew more complex and more centralised. The great failing of the British as a ruling race was a defective capacity for sympathy. The personal factor had a preponderant weight in the problem of Indian administration, but the aloofness of the ruling race was a weak point. Notwithstanding his secretiveness the Indian responded very quickly to friendly treatment. The Indian people as a whole asked only to be governed, not to govern themselves. Social reform and industrial progress were the foremost needs; political development was not a pressing necessity. The supreme need was an expansion of the sources of wealth, and the Government was doing much, especially in the development of agriculture by irrigation. A great future was open to Indian agriculture, if India herself could undertake the manufacture of her own raw products, and some day she might enter the field as a producer of refined sugar, becoming, with her vast area and cheap labour, a formidable rival of the American planter. Hitherto the development of Indian resources had depended chiefly on foreign capital, but native capital should be more largely invested in the enterprises of the country. That capital was there was beyond question. In the last five years India had absorbed £50,000,000 worth of the precious metals—a fact worth noting by those who contended that British rule was bleeding the country to death. Low taxation was a great desideratum, and so also was continuity of policy, with more uniformity in the rate and direction of progress. There was a brief discussion, in which Sir George Watt, Sir Frederic Lely, Sheikh Abdul Dadir, and Capt. Charrier took part. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper was accorded on the motion of Sir Albert Hime, the chairman, who regarded it as of the greatest importance to India that she should be kept out of the arena of party politics.

THE BARGE-BABY.

I HAD been to see the Barge-Baby in that week of warmth and sunshine in which the apple-and pear-blossom had all rushed out to meet the Spring. The Spring had come upon the fields and river suddenly, and before they were prepared for her; but being there, the brown earth, filled with rejoicing, hastened to attire herself in all vernal delights, veiling herself with pale green and pale pink, and all the wondrous pearls and umbers that come only during the first bloom of the year. And then, writes Frances Campbell in the "Westminster Gazette," just as suddenly as she had come, the Spring vanished, and Winter, freezingly bitter, reigned in her stead.

Where there had been the bridal wealth of apple and pear and cherry were brown and shrivelled crumplings; where had been the young greenness of leaf and bud were only black and frosted things, formless and dead. Only the blackbird and the thrush sang on, heedless of the scathing gale, the flying snow. In the flash of their springtide wooing they forgot the cold, the bitter blast perhaps, too, they know what is hidden from mortals; they have the knowledge that only love endures, and the death of the body, the passing of the soul, matter as little in the end as the crumpling of blossom and leaf on the tree.

The wind piped in the poplars growing along the tow-path, down to the old quay where the barge Happy Chance lay moored on the green Brent waters as I went again to see the Barge-Baby. The barge swayed gently to and fro as the great white flakes scattered over the deck. It was very quiet on the happy Chance; there was no stir aboard of her, no sound of preparation, no call, no cry, no laughter. The little child who had made that narrow vessel seem the most spacious and happy place in all the world was sleeping, very still, very silent, in her little white bed on the galley table.

There was a white cloth on the table, with a gaily painted vase on either side filled with narcissi, and the little coffin in between. The week had made strange difference in the Barge-Baby; I hardly recognised her. Beautiful she had always been, with that strange, unfamiliar beauty that the barge-folk possess; but now her loveliness, which had hitherto made her near and dear, somehow removed her very far away to a region where we might not come. Beside the table sat the young father, the girl-mother's hand clasped in his. They looked at me as I came in to the dusk of the cabin, and I looked at them, but neither spake. It was no time for greetings.

There had been a tender and intimate friendship between the Barge-Baby and me, so I seemed somehow to have the right to visit her before she went too far beyond. I had seen her going to her christening; I had given her her first doll, her first picture-book; I was "the Party Lidy" to her; to me she was just the Barge-Baby, a lovely, happy little soul, the child of first love and youth, who had been incarnate sunshine on the old barge for the space of two years—two summers and two winters. She had come like the Spring to her girl-mother, and, like the Spring, she was gone.

They sat without speaking, their eyes fixed on the little waxen face, purely white, immaculately cold, exquisitely sweet, on the little white pillow. The girl-mother of nineteen, the young father of twenty-two—hardly out of their own boy-and girl-hood, and suffering with all the exquisite intensity of youth—the girl-mother's face was livid under its brown, but the father's had a fever patch on either cheek, and his eyes blazed under their black brows. They are a silent folk, the barge people; they say very little of their sorrows or their joys. I sat down, and we looked at the baby together, while the gale roared and raved in the poplars.

The Brent slapped softly on the Happy Chance, rocking her on an even keel; it was cold in the white silence that emanated from the narrow little bed on the table; but the baby slept peacefully and well, a bunch of snowdrops in her tiny fingers, a straight row of narcissi ranged all round her straight little body, and round her head—narcissi not purer or sweeter than her own face, and scarcely as white.

She had gone out very suddenly—there was a cry in the night, a frantic race through the icy darkness for the doctor—and an interval, then a time when the young mother had prayed in her agony that God might take her quickly, so terrible had the suffering been, so far beyond the reach of help, and so God took her, as she told me. The Barge-Baby had missed all the minor ills that trouble infancy; her day had been very happy, if it had been brief, and her suffering had mercifully been brief also.

There had been no time for me to say farewell to her, but the little mother had thought she would like me to come and sit with her awhile, when the Happy Chance lay at the old wharf.

The father was wearing his Sunday suit, the little mother her best black, her tucked sun-bonnet down over her pretty hair, and hiding her dark eyes in its shadow. She sat almost as still as the baby lay in its white bed on the silk pillow with the narcissi round it. I wished she would cry or speak. But the sorrow had gripped her, and held her fast; it would be long before that icy look was thawed or that unsmiling mouth would speak, for this was their first-born, the joy of their young lives.

So we sat together in the obscurity of the narrow cabin, with the cold white loveliness of the dead child between, and still spoke no word. In that white silence, only broken by the flying gale, strange thoughts came—strange voices whispering to the soul that had no sound in the ear; an air blew over the exquisite sleeping face that was not of this world—an air, perhaps, that had stirred the fields of asphodel and amaranth. The Barge-Baby was not gone, she was trying to reach her mother's frozen heart and comfort it. In that life to which she had moved on there would be no such hideous agonies as that from which she had escaped, no ordeals, no terrors. There was a singing on the gale, a suggestion of something wild and sweet and beautiful, circling lower and lower in its flight. Love is mortal Life is imperishable. The Barge-Baby smiled its message into their eyes, but her own were closed, and they might not look into their sweet blue depths again.

Into the silence came a heavy footstep, and a man came slowly down the gangway into the cabin; he stood at the foot of the table and looked round us. The Barge-Baby's father pressed his wife's hand and drew her to her feet, they stood together gazing down at the white face, and then, as he stooped to say farewell, I could see his face convulsed with misery, but the girl-mother was still enwrapped by icy calm. She kissed the little pure lips, settled the snow drops in the white fingers, rearranged the narcissi round the pillow, then drew her fingers through the fine, silky, yellow curls, lying like a drowse of sunbeams on the white frills of the pillow. An inarticulate groan escaped her husband, but perhaps she did not hear it. She was so young—and the suffering of youth is so poignantly bitter, it takes us so far away from other—she may not have heard him, and this was her first born.

Afterwards the father took the white coffin in his arms and carried it on deck, and she followed him mutely; one among the little crowds of barge folk stepped forward, and the father and he carried it up from the wharf, over the bridge, and up the narrow High-street to the old church of St. Lawrence. I also followed among the stern, eagle-featured men, the deep-eyed women in their black dresses and sun-bonnets, and the rosy barge-children, walking two-and-two on the pavement.

Beside me walked the Barge-Baby's grandmother; much sorrow, great trouble, must have been her lot; she stepped beside me like a tragedy queen, stately and implacable in her faded sun-bonnet, her wrinkled hands in the ends of her check neckerchief, and she also was mute—the barge-folk love their children dearly.

It is not quiet in the green space behind the old church in the Brentford High-street where the dead are laid. The silence does not come above the blades of springing grass or perhaps above the tossing daffodils. It may have been a silent place long ago, when King Charles rode down the street upon his Royal way, but it is not so now. There is the increasing roar from the rushing tide of life, that courses on its way a-down the steel lines wherein it runs: that never-ceasing hollo boom may not disturb the sleepers behind the church, nor yet may the concussion of shunting and loading on the rail on the other side, or the shriek of the barges on the river. They will slumber on and take no note at all, the silence will enwrap them all about and comfort them in the darkness.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE DUMA'S DEMANDS.

Denouncing the Ministry.

FREQUENT BOMB OUTRAGES REPORTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 27.

Last night's meeting of the Duma was a momentous one. After passionate speeches of protest by the Democratic leaders, the Duma with seven dissentients passed a Resolution demanding the instant resignation of the Ministry and replacement by a Cabinet having the confidence of the House.

There were general rumours later that the Duma will be dissolved when it meets on Monday, but hese were dispelled by an official statement at midnight declaring the Duma will sit till the middle of June when the recess begins, adding that the dismissal of the Ministers exclusively appertains to the Tsar.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Bomb outrages continue in Russia. The Governor-General at Tiflis and the Chief of the Police had a bomb thrown at them, but escaped unhurt; one Cossack however was killed.

A number of bombs were thrown in the Grand Square at Sevastopol during the review on the anniversary of the Coronation. Three were killed and many wounded including the Governor of the Fortress and the Chief of Police. Two arrests were made.

ANARCHY IN MACEDONIA.

The Porte Acts Promptly.

Yielding to the representations of the Powers with regard to the recent massacre of eighty Kutzo-Vulachs by Greek bands in Macedonia and in consequence of which the Roumanian Government had expelled 23 Greek doctors and merchants belonging to secret organizations working in Macedonia and was contemplating other measures, the Sublime Porte has ordered Hilmi Pacha to operate with a view to the rapid extermination of the bands in that Province.

PRINCE OF WALES IN PARIS

En Route for Madrid.

VISIT TO THE FRENCH PEESIDENT.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Prince and Princes of Wales have arrived in Paris en route to Madrid and paid a visit to President Fallieres.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Popular Demand for his Reinstatement.

President Castro has proclaimed his decision to retire permanently from the Presidency of Venezuela.

It is rumoured there will be a popular demand for his return to power.

THE NEW YORK INSURANCE SCANDALS.

Mr, Perkins Acquitted.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Mr. Perkins, ex-President of the New York Life Insurance, who was charged with larceny for utilizing the Insurance Company's money in contributing towards the Republican funds, and had been released pending a technical appeal to the United States Supreme Court, has been discharged, the Court unanimously agreeing in this decision.

JAPANESE SHIPS AT PORTSMOUTH.

Tho Japanese battleship Katori has arrived at Portsmouth and remains a fortnight. The Kashima joins her on the 2nd June.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

A correction states Middlesex beat Sussex by four wickets and the match was not drawn.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of 18th instant, left for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday, and the steamer Britannia for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

TERRIFFIC STORM IN BENGAL.

Wreckage on Sea and Land.

TRAIN OVERTURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

A terriffic storm of cyclonic intensity passed over Chandpur on Wednesday last, lasting for the best part of an hour. Steamers were torn from their moorings and carried into midstream, anchors lost and several vessels unroofed. Many bungalows and offices on the shore were entirely wrecked and 24 railway wagons were blown on to their sides and the locomotive shed of the Assam-Bengal Railway unroofed. Messrs. Bird & Co.'s office flat was partially unroofed and their head Babu carried overboard and drowned. This is the only loss of life reported yet.

SNUB TO THE GOVERNMENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

Refusal to the Colonial Advocates.

EFFECT OF A HECTORING SPEECH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Reichstag has practically rejected the whole of the supplementary estimates for South West Africa and subsequently refused Government the money to establish a Ministry of the Colonies.

LATER.

The rejection of the supplementary estimates for South West Africa by the Reichstag is considered to be a severe rebuff for the Government and was mainly due to a hectoring speech made by Colonel Deimling who has just been appointed to the command of the German forces in South West Africa, and to his lecturing of the Reichstag in a stentorian voice as if ordering his troops on the drill ground.

He declared his determination to ignore certain recommendations of the Budget Committee unless otherwise directed by the Emperor, who, he said, alone had to decide in the matter.

A tremendous uproar followed these remarks.

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

Rules of Admission for Next Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

It is notified that an examination for admission to the Indian Staff College will be held at the headquarters of divisions or of independent brigades commencing 18th March 1907. Boards of Examination will be formed as laid down in paragraph 1152, King's Regulations, and full instructions will be forwarded to the President with the examination papers. The class to be admitted will consist of 24 officers of whom approximately one-third will belong to the British and two-thirds to the Indian service, not more than two officers of the Royal Artillery and one officer of the Royal Engineers will be included in this number. There will be no limit to the number of officers permitted to compete, but only one officer of any regiment of cavalry or battalion of infantry will belong to the College at one time, exclusive of officers specially nominated.

The qualifications required of candidates will be those laid down, in paragraph 1146, King's Regulations; attachment to the staff for one month as required by paragraph 1151 will be requisite. Applictions to compete should be submitted on India Army Form X, 1837, forwarded through General Officers Commanding Divisions and Lieutenant-Generals of Commands to the Chief of the Staff Army head-quarters. No application will be attended to which does not reach the office of the Chief of the Staff, complete and correct, by the 1st February 1907.

The syllables of the examination and subsidiary instructions will be notified hereafter.

INDIAN PATENTS.

A Satisfactory Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The annual report of the Patent Office for the calendar year 1905 show that the Office has been in charge of Mr. Graves, a whole time offices with some knowledge of the working of English Patent law and has been subordinate to the Department of Commerce and Industry instead of the Revenue and Agriculture Department.

It has been found possible to introdnce minor changes, and efforts have been made to obtain improved descriptions and drawings of inventions.

The number of applications for leave to file specifications reached 586 in 1905 compared with 552 in the previous year. 214 applications were made by residents of India and 372 from outside of India. The leading place was taken by transport. But textiles industries were well to the front exclusive of privileges which were kept alive by payment of fees.

In 552 cases of gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 54,766 as compared with Rs. 58,043 in 1904, a decrease of Rs. 3,276. No refunds were required as in the previous year so that the total net income shows a decrease of only Rs. 2,995.

On the face of it this is not satisfactory, but it is accounted for by an exceptional amount of Rs. 6,300 were paid in advance in March 1904 on account of continuance fees; in March 1905 only Rs. 2,650 was received and the average monthly return under this heading is Rs. 2.760 that exceptional amount is as distributed in 1905 would have shown a slight advance. I hope for better financial results when reminders for payment of continuance fees produce their full effect; in any case however the increase in the number of applications is very satisfactory-

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

Use of Indian Postage Stamps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The following Postal notice has been issued:—

"It is hereby notified that the only Indian postage stamps which may be used for the purpose of making up broken amounts on British Postal Orders are those of the value of 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas in Indian postage. Stamps of other denominations will not be recognised if used for this purpose. The other conditions applicable to the use of Indian postage stamps for the purpose of making up broken amounts on British Postal Orders remain unaltered."

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

During the past three weeks, pressure at Mauritius has been in slight excess and at the Seychelles in slight defect. Winds were stronger than usual, but are now lighter at Zanzibar and the Seychelles, while the rainfall of the period is in excess by 40 per cent at Zanzibar and in defect by 15 per cent at the Seychelles and Mauritius. These conditions, taken by themselves, suggest the establishment of monsoon rainfall to be somewhat delayed in North-West India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Government have decided to adhere to the Collis pattern Lushai Dandy as the standard pattern to be adopted for military purposes, this Dandy being superior to others as regards durability, simplicity, stability and the facility with which repairs and replacements of the various parts can be effected under service conditions.

Royal Artillery Postings:—Lieutenant Little, No. 71st Company R. G. A., has been appointed Subaltern in the 22nd Mountain Battery; 2nd Lieutenant Scott R. G. A., has been posted to No. 64th Company and Capt. McNeill Gray, 150th Battery, R. F. A., has been appointed to "N" Battery R. H. A.

MORE TROUBLE IN DIR.

Hostilities Recommenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Fresh trouble has broken out in Dir where the internal differences between Mean Jul Ian and Badshah Khan of Dir have led to a fresh outbreak of hostilities.

ANOTHER BORDER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The following Press communique has been issued:—On the night of the 23rd May at Ziarat Karey, a place on the Baluch-Afghan Border, about ten miles from Panjpai, a gang of eighty thieves from Bhorawak carried off one hundred camels, kidnapped a man and seriously wounded another.

Later reports state that the camels have been recovered.

FESTIVITIES AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Their Excellencies and the Ladies Elliot, who were staying at the Retreat, Mashobra, went to Naldera golf links to lunch to-day.

The United Service Club, Simla, gives a dance in the Town Hall this evening at which Their Excellencies and daughters will be present.

BOYCOTTING MUKHTEARS IN BENGAL.

Prosecution Ordered to be Stayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

At the High Court yesterday before their Lordships Justices Mitter and Holmwood, Mr. A. Choudhouri moved, on behalf of Radha Charan Choakrabarti and eight other mukhtears practising in Criminal Courts at Ferozepore in the District of Backergunge, for a rule on the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to show cause why the proceedings, now pending against petitioners under the Legal Practitioners' Act, should not be set aside. The petitioners had refused to appeal for one Purna Chandra Sarkar who had been boycotted in connexion with the Swadeshi movement. Their Lordships issued a rule on the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to show cause why the proceedings under the Legal Practitioners Act instituted against petitioners should not be quashed on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, and pending hearing of the rule further proceedings in his Court were ordered to be stayed.

THE SARA RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The Dooars Planters Urge the Project.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

At a meeting of the Dooars Planters Association a resolution was passed, strongly supporting the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the urgent necessity for a railway bridge at Sara.

NATIVE CHIEF JUSTICE AND ADVOCATE-GENERAL,

Entertainment by Bengalees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Dr. Sarat Kumar Malik gave a largely attended evening party yesterday at his residence to meet Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose and Mr. A P Sinha who have been appointed to officiate as Chief Justice and Advocate-General of Bengal respectively. Congratulatory speeches were made and the event passed off very successfully.

MYSTERIOUS DROWNING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 27.

Private Parker, of "E." Company of the 1st Essex Regiment, went from the musketry camp at Hebbal on Friday last to a tank beyond the rifle ranges for a swim, and was accidentally drowned.

A search was made for the body the same afternoon by a party from the regiment, but without success.

On Saturday morning a party of Sappers and Miners went out and recovered the body. The sad incident has cast a gloom in the deceased's regiment. He was only 25 years of age. The funeral took place on Saturday evening.

THE PUNJAB SUMMER SEAT.

No News from Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

There is no news by the present mail regarding the Secretary of State's decision in the matter of the move of the Punjab Government to Dalhousie.

THE SURAT ORPHANAGE.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 27.

The fourth annual gathering of the Surat Hindu Orphanage was held this evening, and was attended by nearly 5,000 people. A very choice programme, consisting of music, recitations and physical drill, was gone through by the pupils. A generous donation of Rs. 15,000 was announced from W. Vidyaram Motiram for building and maintaining a hospital for the institution, and Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Manubhai Nandshanker, Naib Dewan of Baroda, in memory of his late wife. Other minor contributions were also made.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE RETURNS HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 27.

Their Highnesses the Maharanee and Maharaja of Mysore left Ootacamund this afternoon by special train for Mysore.

EMPIRE DAY IN KARACHI.

A NOTABLE CELEBRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 26.

THE first attempt in Karachi to mark the late Queen-Empress' birthday—now known in most parts of the world as Empire Day—was most successfully carried out. Although the Government of India have not yet declared Empire Day a holiday under the negotiable Instruments Act, most people in Karachi regarded the 24th instant as an occasion for joy and festivity. Flags were flying on all the public buildings, and the Suddur Bazaar presented a specially gay appearance. Most of the schools in Sind were closed, and in some special steps were taken to mark the occasion. Towards evening large numbers of people collected round the memorial Statue of Queen Victoria, now, certainly one of Karachi's most beautiful monuments. Amongst the first to lay wreaths at the foot of the statue we noticed Mrs. Younghusband, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Schmid, and Mrs. Beaumont. The local Branch of the British Empire League sent a magnificent wreath of gold mohur blossoms, with bows of red, white, and blue ribbons. The Nursing Staff of the Lady Dufferin Hospital contributed two large wreaths. A beautiful floral offering from Sukkur sent by Mr. Permanand Tejumal was conspicuous amongst the profusion of flowers that lay around the pedestal. The reappearance of a military band at the long deserted Frere Hall Bandstand attracted an unusually large concourse of listeners, who immensely appreciated the brilliant performance of the South Wales Borderers' music, under the able direction of Mr. Ancliffe, the Conductor.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

In the evening the large Hall of the Frere Hall was filled to overflowing by a large audience of all communities—members of the British Empire League and their friends,—congregated to hear the first public debate of the local Branch of the League. The Commissioner-in-Sind, Mr. A. D. Younghusband, presided, and was supported by, amongst others, the Hon. Mr. Webb, Mr. H. Mules, Mr. P. Wren, Mr. J. H. Kothari, Mr. A. Thole and Lieut.-Colonel King-Hunter. Mr. Younghusband in opening the proceedings, said how glad he was to see such a very large audience. He referred to the great loyalty of the people of Sind, to the visit to India of the present King-Emperor thirty years ago when Karachi was in its infancy, to the happy unveiling of the magnificent memorial in the ground below by the psesent Prince of Wales, and to the great advance of Karachi which the ceremony implied. He then called upon Mr. Mules to introduce the subject of the evening's debate, "India and the Empire."

Mr. Mules then delivered a very interesting address, in the course of which he dwelt on the sentiment of affection to the Crown which existed in Sind, and the appreciation which was felt in this province for the deep interest that the late Queen had taken in India and in all things Indian—an interest which was shared by her descendants. He referred in touching terms to the visit to Sind of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and to the speech which was recently made by His Royal Highness at the Guildhall. Mr. Mules then turned to the subject of the mutual interdependence of Great Britain and India, and pointed out how much the material prosperity of each country depended on the other. He said that far from the introduction of Western forms of administration, customs, etc., having enervated the people of India, as it had done in the case of certain other races, it had on the contrary had the effect upon them of a great awakening, and of causing the advantages of developing the resources of the country to the utmost to be fully recognised. The commercial relations between the two countries were of infinite benefit to both. He referred to the roads, railways and irrigation works that were the result of modern science, and the comparative success with which famine, though never wholly preventable, could be combatted. He spoke of the interchange of exports and imports, and drew a picture of the disastrous results to both countries which would result as a consequence of any sudden stopage of the present trade, concluding by saying that India and England had been brought together by the hand of Providence, and the connection between them could never be severed without the most distressing consequences.

Mr. E. H. Aitken followed. He drew a very interesting parallel between the Roman and British Empires, pointing out how the two Empires expanded and were consolidated under the operation of similar influences. Just as he was speaking in a language that in its origin was mainly Roman, so the growth of the British Empire would probably lead to the universal adoption of English, which as a means of bringing people together and understanding each other was much to be desired. He referred eloquently to the security to life and property which the Pax Britannica conferred on India and the whole Empire, and concluded by wishing the local Branch of the British Empire League every possible success.

The Hon'ble Mr. Webb regretted that the lateness of the hour precluded a continuation of the debate, the more especially as a number of points had been raised with which he quite disagreed and that might very well be discussed. He hoped that some of his Indian friends would come forward and discuss some of these problems. It was one of the functions of the British Empire League to study all social and political problems with the special object of promoting the permanent unity of the British Empire, and he fervently hoped that the British people would eventually succeed where the great Latin race had unhappily failed. (Cheers). Before dispersing, he would like, with the President's permission, to say a word in explanation of the motives that prompted the creation of the Karachi Branch of the League. Mr. Chemberlain had not long before bidden the British public to "think imperially." It was in the hope of cultivating the habit of taking a wide view of the great problems of the day that discussions such as they had enjoyed that evening were inaugurated. People had heard a great deal lately about patriotism and imperialism, but it was necessary to be careful to clearly understand what those words meant. Flattering themselves by a recital of the vast magnitude and illimitable resources of the British Empire,—talking vaingloriously of the irresistible powers of our navy and army,—boasting loudly at every little extension of our frontiers,—all this was imperialism of the shoddiest character in which he trusted no member of the League would permit himself to indulge. Nor could he tolerate that language and frame of mind—not unknown in Great Britain and so particularly offensive to foreign nations—which regarded the requisition of new markets for British enterprise or new territory to the King's dominions, as acts of God Almighty Himself per pro the British Government. This was not the true spirit at all. The aim and end of all civilisation could only be to increase the opportunities for good living—for noble living. And it was because they of the British Empire firmly believed that British institutions, British social and political conditions, and British liberty of thought and action, all combined to promote the greatest happiness and the highest civilisation, that they were so anxious to develop and bind together in one harmonious whole the many peoples, races and nations who at the present day constitute the great British Empire. (Loud Applause).

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th May shows a decrease over the corresponding week of 1905 of 1,061,88 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 23,350 in the earnings.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 15th May.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Engineer, dated the 9th May:

As Schemes V and VI are now sanctioned, it is necessary to consider the appointment of the Assistant Engineer, for whom provision has been made in this year's Budget. I am anxious to have the preliminary survey work pushed on and want the Assistant Engineer at once in order to start it. I submit two applications (to be returned, please, when done with) received for the post and recommend the acceptance of that of Mr. Ardeshir K, Dadachanji who is now serving as a Special Assistant Engineer in the Municipal House Improvement Branch. He is very highly recommended by the Officers under whom he has served and has the experience which we require. The other applicant Mr. Chandulal Sitaram has good but not better certificates and lacks the special experience which Mr. Dadachanji has. I do not recommend advertising for applications because of the loss of time and also because I think that the result would be less satisfactory, selection from certificates frequently proving disappointment.

Read memorandum by the Chairman dated the 9th May supporting the Engineer's recommendations.

The Chairman having proposed that Mr. Ardeshir K. Dadachanji L. C. E., is appointed to the vacant post of Assistant Engineer on Rs. 300-50-450 with conveyance allowance of Rs. 50. Dr. Viegas moved the following amendment:—That applications be invited for the post by advertisement. The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

The Chairman's proposition having been put as a substantive motion was carried.

It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution:—Mr. Ardeshir K. Dadachanji, L.C.E., is appointed to the vacant post of Assistant Engineer on Rs. 300-50-450 with conveyance allowance of Rs. 50.

Considered with reference to Trustees Resolution, dated the 20th March papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Engineer, dated the 6th April reporting as to the replies received to his advertisement with regard to the terms on which local auctioneers would undertake the Board's auctioneering business:—

Re Auctioneers' Fees.

I have the honour to report that in accordance with instructions conveyed in your letter of 24th March I have asked for quotations from all the firms given in the "Times of India Directory." A copy of my letter to them accompanies. Replies have been received from four firms which I submit herewith in original. Of the four firms, Messrs. Crawford & Co. are not prepared to deposit the sum I demand as security and offer Rs. 2,000 as security for the sale of materials only and Rs. 3,000 as security for materials and building plots. They also make a quotation that we shall take the deposits direct from the highest bidders at the auctions. This is objectionable as the Banks are then shut and it is not safe to keep large sums in this building. I do not therefore consider their tender. Of the other three the lowest Tender is that of Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee & Co. who offer 2 per cent or Rs. 50 per house for materials and 1-4 per cent or Rs. 50 per plot for sales of building leases. The system of giving fixed fees per house or plot is objectionable as the Auctioneer would not be interested in realising sums over the reserve price. In the case of materials we should usually lose, for the average price realised in considerably less than Rs. 2.000 and in the long run the same would be the case with building plots. I do not therefore further consider these fixed fees. I consider that 2 per cent. is too low for materials. Occasionally a day's sale may realise a considerable sum. On the average a day's sale would realise about Rs. 1.000 or a little over and at times the amount realised is not more than Rs. 150. This firm has never worked for us and probably do not realise this. I think that 3 per cent. is the lowest fair rate and would recommend that this rate be adopted. Our present rate is that usual in Bombay, namely, 4 per cent. For leasing plots this firm offers ½ per cent. throughout. I think again that they have through inexperience somewhat underestimated their expenditure. At the last auction sale in Princess Street, Messrs. Bennett & Co. spent about Rs. 300 in advertising, &c. and at ½ per cent. their fees would have been Rs. 2189. Now in this auction 6 plots were sold and Rs. 1,15,503 was realised. We shall have many sale of building plots where this sum will not be reached and under these terms the Auctioneers would spend less on advertising and our realisation would be proportionately reduced. I consider even Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s offer of 6-16 per cent. up to Rs. 50,000 and ¼ per cent. over two low and it is certainly the lowest that would permit of fair advertising and work on the part of the Auctioneer. I cannot recommend the acceptance of any lower terms. I do not consider it to our interest to keep one firm of Austioneers only as each firm has a different clientele and all firms auctioning for us work together informing their clients of our sales though they may not themselves be conducting the auctions. I think also that something is due to the two firms who have been working for us hitherto. I would therefore recommend that rates be fixed at 3 per cent. for sales of materials and 6 16 per cent. for the first Rs. 50,000 and 1-4 per cent. over that amount for sales of plots as a trial, and that three tendering firms, namely, Sorabjee Cawsjee & Co., Bennett & Co., and Menesse & Co., be asked to take up the work on these terms. I am doubtful whether we shall not in the end suffer through these terms but feel sure that any lower terms would in the end be prejudical to the interest of the Trust. Since writing this, I have received the accompaning tender from Messrs. Ready-money and Co., who do not say that they are prepared to give a deposit. I do not think that this tender need be considered.

Letter from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Engineer's Office, dated 29th March:

The Engineer, Bombay City Improvement Trust, is instucted to invite quotations from local firms of Auctioneers, as to the term on which they will undertake the Board's auctioneering business.

The business may be divided into (a) sales of materials of houses for demolition and other, (b) sales of leases of building plots on the Board's Estates.

Separate quotations are invited for each. It must be understood that the Board may give the two classes of work to the same firm or to different firms as it may deem best. A deposit of Rs. 10,000 will be required from the firm or firms to whom the business of the Board is given. This deposit may be in the form of Government Securities or local Corporation Bonds, the interest on the same being payable to the depositor.

If a firm quotes terms in the form of a lump sum, an alternative quotation in the form of percentage should also be given.

Quotations will be received by the Engineer up to 12 noon on the 5th of April next.

After discussion Mr. Sheppard proposed the following resolution:—"That until further orders the auctioning of building plots on the Board's Estate be entrusted to Messrs. Bennett & Co. at a commission of 1-4 per cent. and that of the materials of houses to be demolished be entrusted to Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co. at a commission of 2 per cent."

Dr. Viegas thereupon moved the amendment:—"That the Board's work be entrusted to the lowest tenderer."

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

Mr. Wacha having demanded a poll the result was as follows:

For—Dr. Viegas and Mr. Wacha.

Against—The Chairmam, Lt-Col. Whitacre Allen, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Sheppard, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, The Hon'ble Mr. I. Rahimtoola, Sir Sassoon David, Mr Brown, Mr Leslie and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

Sir Walter Hughes did not vote.

Mr. Sheppard's proposition having been put as a substantive motion and carried, Mr. Wacha demanded a poll, the result of which was asfollows:—

For—Lt-Col. Whitacre Allen, Mr Sheppard, The Hon'ble Mr I Rahimtoola, Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr Brown, Sir Sassoon David, The Chairman.

Against—Mr Wacha, Dr Viegas.

Mr. Leslie, Mr. Hatch and Sir Walter Hughes did not vote.

It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution:—Until further orders the auctioning of building plots on the Board's Estates should be entrusted to Messrs. Bennett and Co. at a commission of 1-4 per cent. and that of the materials of houses to be demolished should be entrusted to Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co, at a commission of 2 per cent.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Engineer, dated the 10th April.

Re Tenders Scheme III. Roads in the Kumbharwada District.

With reference to your letter of the 25th January last I have the honor to submit for disposal the three tenders received for the work of constructing Roads, etc. in the Kumbharwada portion of Scheme III, together with a comparative statement as usual. The tender of Mr. B. A. Porbunderwala is the lowest but I learn that he has no experience in road making and has not hitherto carried out any large contracts. I do not therefore recommend the acceptance of his tender. The next lowest tender is that of Messrs. Virji Sarvan and Co. for Rs. 27,859 which is higher by Rs. 34 only than the lowest. This firm is now carrying out the road work in Scheme I satisfactorily. The rates for metalling items 10 and 11 are high and this is the chief cause of the excess of Rs. 3,447 or about 14 per cent. over the sanctioned estimate. But it will not pay us to carry out the work departmentally to save this small sum, I therefore recommend the acceptance of this tender. The excess can probably be met from savings on the rest of the Scheme. Two other tenders were received, but have not been considered nor entered in the Comparative Statement because they were not properly made out.

Resolution.—The tender of Virji Sarvan and Co., amounting to Rs. 27,859-0-2, is accepted.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Testimonial to S. M. J. Woods.

THE LATE GEORGE ATKINSON.

THE AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, MAY 11.

There is a risk of testimonials to cricketers being somewhat overdone, but it may be taken for granted that the movement just started on behalf of Mr. S. M. J. Woods will receive a good deal of support. It is betraying no secret to say that during the early years of his cricket career in this country Mr. Woods was happily situated as regards money matters, and was able to devote himself to the game without any anxiety for the future. A change in his father's fortunes in Australia, however, made all the difference in the world to him. Not till that change occurred did he accept a salaried position as secretary to the Somerset County Club. As the promoters of the testimonial frankly state that the object is to get together a sum of money, there is no harm in touching on a subject which otherwise, of course, would be left unmentioned. Mr. Woods has played a great part in English cricket, and few players, amateur or professional. have personally been more popular. At his best he was one of the men who, to quote a favourite, expression of the late Bob Thoms, the umpire, were in themselves about half a side. To begin with, he was the best amateur, fast bowler of his day, and as soon as his bowling failed him, he developed in to one of the most dangerous and fearless of hitters. The value of his batting was not to be gauged by figures or averages. If runs had to be made at a critical time, he was the man to get them, nervousness being something with which he was totally unacquainted. It is now close upon twenty years since he took part in his first big match, playing at Portsmouth in August, 1886, for G. N. Wyatt's Eleven against the Australian team of which H. J. H. Scott was captain. He was then at Brighton College, and, if we remember rightly, by far the best player at that school. During his four years at Cambridge, he was never on the losing side in the University match, a draw through rain in 1888 being followed by victories for Cambridge in the three succeeding years. He was captain in 1890, and played in 1891 under Macgregor's leadership.

Of what Woods has done for Somerset during the last fifteen years there is no need to speak. He, L. C. H. Palairet, and H. T. Hewett were the mainstays of the side when the county gained promotion in 1891, all three being men whose cricket was a constant source of delight. Hewett soon retired, but Woods and Palairet remained at their posts, Woods, as we have said, developing his batting directly his bowling began to lose its pace and sting. On two occasions at least Woods has helped the Gentlemen to a remarkable victory over the Players at Lord's. In 1888 he took ten wickets—five in each innings—and the Players, though represented by a splendid all-round side, lost by 5 runs, and in 1894 he and F. S. Jackson, bowling unchanged, gave the Gentlemen a single innings win. This was Jackson's match as after scoring 63 he took a dozen wickets. Woods, with six wickets for 124 runs, was quite a modest second to him.

The Freshmen's matches at Oxford and Cambridge seem to have been more interesting than usual, and three at least of the young cricketers—Gordon and Peel at Oxford, and Buchanan at Cambridge—are bound to have an exhaustive trial when the serious engagements begin. Gordon followed up his 97 on the first day by scoring 103 not out on Saturday, and Peel took in all eight wickets at a cost of 54 runs. By the way, Gordon had an even better record at Winchester in 1904 than he had last year. He only came out fourth for an exceptionally strong batting side, E. L. Wright and the Hon. C. M. Bruce overshadowing him but he scored 69 and not out 24 against Eton—Winchester winning the match by eight wickets—and his average was 43. Buchanan had a good all-round success in the Cambridge Freshmen's match, scoring 39 and 33 and taking ten wickets for 131 runs. Competition for the two vacant places in the Cambridge eleven is sure to be very keen, and in the effort to get his Blue Buchanan may find bowling more useful than batting. There are plenty of run-getters in the team, and a bowler must be found to replace McDonell.

It would not be wise to make too much of a win against Hampshire, but Surrey's victory at the Oval by 337 runs, following, as it did, an equally good performance against W.G.Grace's Gentlemen of England Eleven at Easter, was, to say the least, more than encouraging. Lord Dalmeny is fortunate in these early days of the season in finding his full strength available, and, all going well, it will not, except for the purpose of giving individual players an occasional rest, be necessary to make many changes. This is a difference, indeed, from the state of things two years ago, when in county matches alone no fewer than thirty-four players appeared in the eleven. Whatever may happen during the next four months, Surrey have now, at any rate, a real side.

George Atkinson who died on Thursday night, was one of the last of the brilliant professionals who represented Yorkshire in the sixties. Ephraim Lockwood and Luke Greenwood are still alive, but Slinn, Hodgson, George Anderson, Rowbotham, Roger Iddison, Edward Stephenson, John Thewlis, George Pinder, and—most famous of all—George Freeman and Tom Emmett have passed away, Emmett died, it may be remembered, less than two years ago. Born on Sept. 21, 1830, Atkinson, during his years in the Yorkshire eleven, bowled first with Slinn and Hodgson, and then with Freeman and Emmett. Bowling medium pace to fast, he prided himself on his extreme straightness, as well as his accuracy of pitch, and had no belief in the "off theory" so much indulged in first by slow and then by fast bowlers after his day. Atkinson was late in coming prominently before the public, being in his twenty-ninth year when, in 1859, he played his first match at Lord's for the United Eleven against the All England Eleven—a match that in those days was, as regards professional cricket, the event of the season, Atkinson and the still-surviving Surrey player, Willim Caffyn, bowling unchanged through both innings of the All England team. Of the two bowlers Caffyn was rather the more effective, taking eleven wickets to Atkinson's eight. It may be interesting to recall the fact that in this match the late Thomas Hayward—one of the greatest betsmen of his generation, and uncle of the present player—was also seen at Lord's for the first time.

After he had retired from his first class cricket, Atkinson acted as coach, first at Marlborough and then for many years at Rosall. While he was at Marlborough A. G. Steel came out for the school, and both Atkinson and his successor (the Notts batsman, Brampton) took credit for teaching the new star. It is likely enough that A. G. Steel learnt much from both instructors, but he had such a genius for cricket that he probably owed more to himself than to any coaching. At any rate, when he left Marlborough in 1877, he would have been quite good enough to play for the Gentlemen at Lord's if the M.C.C. committee had thought to ask him. Indeed, the late Robert Thoms, the umpire, contended that Steel never bowled quite so well as in his last year at school. One fact in connection with George Atkinson has often been referred to. He had such a fine tenor voice that, if he had been well trained in his young days, he might easily have become a professional singer instead of a cricketer.

Talking of averages. It really is curious that when one looks into matters it is found that there is nothing new under the sun. The other day I pointed out that certain complaints which we now hear about the practice of the game are of respectable antiquity going back something like a century. Well, with regard to batting averages. We are told that they are too high that their publication is tending to spoil the game, and, finally that they are due less to the skill of the batsmen than to the perfection of the grounds and the general weakness of the bowling. Gentle reader, when you have digested as much as you can stand of what is daily written on the subject, turn to Caffyn's "Seventy-one, Not Out," and on page 97 you will find this: "Someone writing to one of the London papers on the subject of the average for 1854 declares his belief that they are so large this year owing to the wickets receiving more attention than formerly, and also goes on to say that, 'if we now had a few bowlers like Redgate and old Lillywhite batsmen would not score as heavily as they do.'" In that year, let me add, George Parr headed the eleven-aside averages with 26. Caffyn was next with 25, Julius Cæsar followed with 21, and John Lillywhite with 20. Ye gods and little fishes, what would be thought of such averages nowadays? Yet these were men who were famous in their own day, and whose names will probably live for all time in cricket history. Half a century ago 26 was considered and excessive average; to-day it would scarcely be thought to disignate a first-class batsman at all. What is it Carlyle says about our superlatives sinking into comparatives and then into positives? I am quite aware that the conditions of the game have altogether changed during the last fifty years, and I am far from defending the modern batsmen who "play for their average," but, perhaps it is useful to be reminded that the question is not new.

G. L. Jessop played two great innings for M. C. C. against Yorkshire. One often hears a discussion as to the greatest hitter in cricket history. There are still men who pin their faith in this respect to C. I. Thornton, and there are others prepared to vote for G. J. Bonnor, while some are inclined to bring up Sir T. C. O'Brien's performances. For myself, I think that, judged by any standard, Mr. Jessop stands in front of all his rivals. He has scored runs at a greater rate than anybody else, and has played big innings, not occasionally, but frequently and that for a considerable number of years. As a rule, the great hitters have been men of exceptionally fine physique, but Mr. Jessop has nothing to boast of in this respect. By the way, why are fast bowlers nearly always furious hitters? Does it indicate an impatient temperament?

WHAT ABOUT THE HOUSE OF LORDS?

MEND OR END?

Mend or End? the old jingle, is likely to be revived with a vengeance before the Session closes. But the first Mend or End alternative is one for the Peer's decision. What will the Peers do with the Education Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill, to name only two of the measures which the Ministerial majority in the Commons will send up to them in July or August? Will they mend them or end them? I sought counsel with a Councillor well versed in the ways of the Peers, who has grown grey in the service of the State. Will they mend or end? I asked.

Neither, he replied grimly. They dare not end them they cannot mend them. What they will do is to spoil them, botch them, mutilate and mar them.

The Lords' Amendments, then, will not be improvements?

How can they be? John Bull has dismissed his head cook. The new cook is preparing dainty dishes to set before the King. But the late cook's elder brother is left in the kitchen with full permission to add whatever ingredients he pleases to the dishes before they are sent to table. What will happen? He will put sugar in the soup, cayenne into the puddings, and serve the roasts upon cold plates. So the Lords will set themselves to spoil the Commons' Bills.

But what then?

Why, then, when the Lords' Amendments come to be considered in the Commons the Peers are likely to have a rude awakening—something like that which was experienced by the citizens of San Francisco when the earth moved for the space of three minutes, and the heart of the city became a mass of smoking ruins. The present House of Commons will stand no nonsense from the Lords.

And so you anticipate the collision——?

Will be like Stephenson's story of the collision between a locomotive and the cow. It will be varra bad for the coo.

But does not the coo in her gilded byre realise that?

Not the least in the world. They think the same old show is going on in the same old way, and that they still count for as much as ever they did, whereas they really count for nothing—except a pile of decaying rubbish that will have to be cleared out of the way.

You do not then rate very highly the resisting force of the Peers?

There is no force but vis inertiae in the Upper House. The Opposition from an intellectual point of view is beneath contempt. Lords Lansdowne is an amiable intelligent Liberal Unionist, but as a fighting man—pah! The Duke of Devonshire is no longer in the regular Opposision. Lord Halsbury is an octogenarian who does not even take the trouble to master his political briefs. The Liberals are few in number, and they are nowhere in the division lobby. But the Unionists are nowhere in debate.

But they do not realise their own position?

Not the least in the world. They have the courage of ignorance, the strength of numbers, and they will advance all unconscious to their doom.

Then you think they are doomed?

Certainly. The whiff of death has already gone out against them. With the exception of the Bishops and the Law Lords they represent nobody but their fathers. There are some of the nouveaux riches who stink of money, but politically they do not count.

Would you end or mend?

I think the line of least resistance would be to continue the bi-cameral system, but to convert the House of Lords into a really representative Second Chamber, which would enable us to utilise many capable minds at present shut out from the service of the nation, and supply a House of Revision which would not confine itself to saying ditto to everything a Tory majority in the Commons may say and to vetoing everything a Liberal majority may propose to do.

Have you any ideas as to how it should be constituted?

I think a mixed Chamber would be most easily put together. The nobles might elect, say, fifty of their own number. To them might be added a certain number of administrators and officials who have held the highest posts in the Empire. But the bulk of the new Senate would be elected by the County Councils and the great cities—say two from each county and one from every city of 300,000 inhabitants.

"Would you turn out the Bishops?"

"I am not sure. But if they were allowed to remain, I would add the Moderators of the General Assemblies of the Presbyterians, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, the chiefs of the other Free Churches, and the heads of the Roman Church. By this means we might get a real Second Chamber which would command the respect of the country."

"Might it not be too Conservative?

"Possibly. In that case its veto might be limited so as to be exercised only once or other arrangements might be made to secure its submission. We have got to risk something. And the present House of Lords is hopeless."—Mr. Stead in the "Review of Reviews."

A NOTABLE "AT HOME."

The spacious premises of the St. Mary's Ex-students' Union, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, were gaily decorated on Saturday when the members gave an 'At Home' to the St. Xavier's College Hockey Team. Punctually at 9-30 p.m. the team arrived and was received by the Acting Honorary Secretary, Mr. L. M. Valladares, and introduced to the members, their families and guests, who attended in large numbers. Father Waldman, the Patron of the Union, then in felicitous language welcomed the guests of the evening. Mr. Valladares, in seconding the Petron, proposed the toast of 'The Team.' He spoke of the success of St. Xavier's both in the University and on the field; commented at length on the truly sportsmanlike spirit displayed by the team, and referred to the exhibition of, and the scientific manner in which the members played hockey. Thereafter a fine orchestra helped to while away the time pleasantly. A small programme of music was gone through. The Mazagon Choral Society contributed in fine style the quartette Ever True. The balance was very good, the rhythm well marked, and interpretation showed that the members thereof were well trained. Miss A. de Souza sang Asthare, and she is to be congratulated on a fine soprano voice, which was heard to advantage. The St. Xavier's College Team contributed a couple of choruses, sung in a right good and hearty style. Mrs. Harset, Mrs. Meyer, Mr. Flynn and Mr. Hogan contributed songs, the tenor voice of the latter gentlemen being specially fine. Messrs. D'Costa and Edwards gave a bango duet.

The hours flitted away pleasantly with dancing and the exchange of social amenities. The St. Xavier's Team were entertained and feted in a right royal way, and the St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union is to be congratulated on the very sporting way in which they treated the Calcutta Team.

MY A. D. C.

His name was Anthony, but all masters, so he said, calling, David. This did not exhaust his stock of names; for his chief characteristic when I engaged him was a marvellously hued cummerbund, which procured him from my fellow-boarders what the Americans would call his lest name. He was an undersized and very black native, and I took him without looking at his testimonials, as I wanted a boy badly at the time. But as a servant he was excellent, the only drawback being that master always stood in secret awe of him, and even now sometimes wonders whether he was an ordinary mortal or some uncanny incarnation. So perfect was his behaviour that the other servants detested him as being altogether too good. I once made him a present of three parts of a bottle of whisky, of a brand which I did not like, and he promptly poured it out of the window of my little bungalow, in full view of the other servitors in the big boarding house. Imagine it! An apparently casteless native throws away three of a bottle of spirits, which he could, at any rate, have sold, even had he by any marvellous exception to a pretty general rule, not liked it himself. Prodigious! That is the only word for it.

He was a Conservative of a pronounced type. I once asked him in all seriousness why he was a Roman Catholic, and entered into a brief religious discussion with him concerning the tenets of his professed faith as compared with these of Protestantism. He had one reply and one argument only. My grand-father Roman Catholic Sir, my father Roman Catholic, I Roman Catholic. No impression could be made upon the bed-rock of his hereditary instinct.

Shortly after joining my service, he informed me with a suspicion of severity that certain portions of my wardrobe needed replenishing. I acknowledged the fact humbly, but pleaded that it was a bad time in the month, that certain cheques were hanging fire and that not to put too fine a point upon it, I was not in a position to give large orders to harberdashers at the moment Anthony D. Cummerbund made no comment, but that night he produced a new and marvellously chaste pair of dress socks when arranging me for the evening meal. Well aware that I had no title to such splendours, I remarked timidly that the dhoby was bringing me some other master's clothes. My A. D. C. fixed me sternly with his eye, and replied, calmly:—I buying the socks, when master's money coming, master paying. I felt, crushed infinitely small, well-nigh annihilated in fact, but I mustered up courage to enquire of this Rothschild of the masses whether he had advanced me money to any great extent, as my resources were limited. He replied with a withering respect (and I assure you that such a qualification does exist):—Only getting what master wanting before i General Sahib's boy, master always paying afterwards.

Um-m-m! That might mean several things. It could scarcely be presumed that my A. D. C.'s late C. O. was in difficulties, although such things have been known in the hupper suckles. Evidently it was intended that I should infer that Anthony David's former master had been too dignified to trouble himself about details of expenditure, and had left them to his henchman, setting in a free handed way when called upon to do so. But I felt misgivings. Incidentally I feared that this system would mean commission for Anthony David, and flattered as I felt by his care and confidence, I considered that as a middleman he was dangerous. Still it was difficult to convey the fact to his mind without either lowering myself in his estimation or implying peculation on his part, and so, like Brer Rabbit, I temporarily lay low. But when a few brand-new dress shirts made their appearance I felt that this thing must stop. I had engaged Anthony David Cummerbund as a personal attendant, not as a costumier with 'carte blanche' in the matter of supplies, and when handing him in a shame-faced manner his monthly stipend—I felt like a youthful Salt-wallah tipping a senior Civil Servant—I asked for the clothing bill with fear and trembling "Mirabile dictu!" It was most moderate even marvellously small. I could not have bought the things for anything like the price myself. What had I done to deserve this pearl of great price? Picture then to yourselves, as the French say. A low caste or no-caste native who is so absolutely indifferent to stimulants or rupees that he pours whisky out of the window and takes no commission on article purchased who is yet so anxious as to his master's comfort and reputation that he makes additions to that master's wardorbe on his own account and who recks not of time or space when he has received his orders. My A. D. C. lived nearly two miles away from my boarding house, but he was always on hand with tea and toast at the hour specified, however early I believe that he would have brought it with perfect equanimity an hour after dinner had he been told to do so. His delicacy was above all praise. Upon one occasion being in a hurry I snatched up what I thought was my purse from the dressing table and departed. Returning to breakfast my retainer handed me my purse. I stuffed it into my pocket with a momentary feeling that I must have been mistaken in thinking I had taken it in the morning. Master's money bag, said Anthony David, as I took it, and said no more. A hundred yards from the house I heard a deprecating voice behind me. Master got my money bag? it said, with a huge interrogative intonation. "O pudor"! I had now got a money bag in each pocket. David had flatterred me by purchasing a purse exactly like mine, but was in an agony of embarrassment when hinting that I had helped myself to it.

O rare A. D. C, I shall never see his like again. His cost was small, his advantages—or rather mine in possessing him—innumerable. Two fresh button holes every day appeared upon my dressing table, maiden-hair fern and all complete. Dhobies, watermen, chokras and others of their tribe got no consideration from him. On the contrary he unhesitatingly recommended them for punishment. Dhoby saying one shirt cannot find, giving plenty salaam saying he poor man. But that very good shirt, master fining two rupees'. What profit he derived from my service I could not imagine. How such princely ideas could be reconciled with the miserable pittance which with shame I paid him monthly, I have never understood. He had many opportunities for peculation, but if he made illicit rupees I could not see how it was done. "Missies" and "Memsahibs I regret to say he did not hold in high esteem. When he asked for a character on parting—a character from me, I felt that he should have handed one to Master—I mentioned several families of my acquaintance whom I sought to bless with his service. But he was not enthusiastic. "Some masters good, he said sententiously, some masters bad. But all Missies and Memsahibs—here I changed the subject hurriedly. But for a bachelor or a grass-widower never was such a servant born as my A.-D.-C. His resources were infinite, his philosophy sound and by no means shallow, his humour considerable although unconscious. That man who at present possesses my A.-D.-C. owns a treasure indeed. —B. A. B. in the "Madras Mail."

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" May 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt C M Mathew IMS (Madras) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma

The services of Major A R Anderson MB IMS (Bengal) are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam

Major W A L Cowie Cantonment Magte Jullundur has been granted privilege leave for three months with leave in India for nine months in continuation with effect from the 15th April

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police:—Lieut P A R Pritchard 46th Punjabis. Lieut E V Jones 12th Infantry and Lieut G H Young 38th Dogras

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr H M Lefroy MA FES FZS Imperial Entomologist is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 25th July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

Capt J D E Holmes Indian Civil Vety Dept has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st July

Mr C J N Cameron MRCVS has been appointed to the Indian Civil Vety Dept with effect from the 2[illegible]th April and is posted for training to Burma

The Hon Sir Denzil Ibbetson KCSI Member of the Exec Council of the Govr Genl and a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust to act as Chairman of the Board of Management of the Trust during the absence from India of the Chairman the Hon Sir F W Maclean Kt KCIE KC Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature Bengal

Mr W F L Tottenham Deputy Conservator of Forest 2nd (officiating 1st) grade Burma is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests 3rd grade in charge of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Forest Circle of which he assumed charge on the afternoon of the 11th May

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified:—Lieut—Clements Gascoyen Ranford The Devonshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) double company officer 9th Bhopal Infantry—18th April and Arthur Bertram Harley The Buffs (East Kent Regt) attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) officiating double company officer 121st Pioneer—12th April

Lieut Col and Brevet-Col A Wall ce 27th Punjabis to officiate in command of the Jhelum Brigade vice Brigadier-Genl W duG Gray C B on leave dated 10th May

Lieut Col W E Bunbury 14th Prince of Wales's Own Sikhs to officiate in command of the Ferozepore Brigade vice Brigadier-General C A Anderson C B on leave dated 10th May

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SOME OF THE PICTURES.

Although the present exhibition at Burlington House includes a reasonable number of works which have more than ordinary merit, remarks a contemporary, it does not, as a whole, make quite as good an impression as might have been expected. The cause of this ineffectiveness is the admission and prominent placing of too many pictures which have no real right to publicity; the encouragement, in a word, of art that has no higher purpose than the attainment of cheap popularity. The dignity of the show suffers from the unwise toleration of the hanging committee, which has seemingly hesitated to exclude things of second-rate quality, and has not made any consistent demand upon the contributors for sincerity and loftiness of aim. A little more care in selection, a little more strenuousness in the effort to secure things really original, would have reduced this tendency towards monotony, and would have increased the authority of the exhibition. But even then, it must be admitted there would have remained one inartistic blot—namely, the presence of a pair of portraits, of the King and Queen, which touch almost the lowest level of artistic inefficiency that has ever been reached in this formal and perfunctory type of portraiture. Displayed, as they are, with a surrounding of gold-cloth draperies, these canvases assert themselves with a merciless insistence that is particularly unfair to the artists who are unfortunate enough to have their pictures hung in the same room.

The landscapes which stand out definitely as works of exceptional importance are by Sir E. A. Waterlow, Mr David Murray, Mr. Buxton Knight, Mr. E. T. Compton, Mr. Alfred East, and Mr. David Farquharson, Sir E. A. Waterlow's "Dorsetshire Uplands" is an admirable record of Nature, well arranged, delicate in colour, and excellently subtle in its atmospheric quality. Mr. David Murray, in his "Roadside Farm" and "Farewell to the Forest" shows quite his best understanding of pictorial essentials, and by sound and significant handling and accurate interpretation of landscape details attains results which are as persuasive as they are artistically complete. Mr. Buxton Knight's The Hamlet: Winter Sunshine ranks as one of the most important of the many excellent pictures he has exhibited during recent years, it is especially vigorous, and yet it has the most tender sensitiveness of aerial effect and tone relation, Mr. E. T. Compton's "Saleinaz Glacier" is one of the chief surprises of the exhibition; as a sterling, sincere, and accomplished piece of painting it is extraordinarily successful, and its intimate understanding of nature's facts is expressed with consummate skill, Mr. Alfred East's marked individuality and charming decorative sense are perfectly evidenced in his "Midland Valley," a subtle arrangement in grey-green and pale golden yellow, and in his daintily treated Japanese twilight scene, Haru-mo-Yuki, both pictures do him the amplest justice, and rank high among his most notable productions. Mr. David Farquharson has done few things to equal his Birnam Wood, a large and dignified picture in which he has realised with perfect sympathy the charm of dim and mysterious twilight, and the impressiveness of wild and rugged nature. There is one canvas, Mr. J. M. Swan's Tigers Drinking which—both as a landscape and as a study of animal life—deserves a place among the most striking and prominent of the Academy successes. It is in all ways a masterly performance, and cannot be praised too highly as an exercise in accomplished craftmanship, and as a picture finely conceived and rightly carried out.

THE BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Royal Academy took place on May 5 at Burlington House. Sir E. Poynter, P. R. A., occupied the chair, and there was, as usual, a large company of distinguished guests. The Duke of Connaught, in responding to the toast of The Queen and other Members of the Royal Family, alluded to the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales in India, and gave some impressions of his own recent visit to South Africa. The toast of The Imperial Forces was acknowledged by Admiral Sir A. Douglas, and by Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, who said that the War Office was proceeding deliberately, but it did not follow that they were not proceeding at all. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman responding for His Majesty's Ministers, said they were a new Government; they ought to show prudence, sincerity, and fidelity, but above all things they ought to show modesty. Discussing the relations that ought to subsist between the Executive Government and the Royal Academy and art generally he could not imagine a Chancellor of the Exchequer refusing to give money for any good purpose of art, provided he was satisfied that it was useful and indispensable. After referring to the necessity for increasing the accomodation in the House of Commons, Sir Henry closed by expressing the opinion that much could indirectly be done for art by training the artistic faculty of the people, not in schools, but in their daily life.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling ackowledging the toast of Literature, illustrated the chief function of literature as the record of achievement in the following striking speech:—

"The most case-hardened worker in literature must recognise the gulf that separates even the least of those who do a thing worthy to be written about from even the last of those who have written a thing mostly to be talked about.

An ancient legend relates, he continued, that when the first man achieved the first noble deed he wished to explain to his tribe what he had done, but as soon as he began to speak he was smitten with dumbness, he lacked words, and sat down. Then arose a masterless man, who had taken no part in action, and he had the magic of the necessary words. He spoke, he explained the action to the tribe in such a fashion that the words became alive, and walked up and down in the hearts of all his hearers. Thereupon the tribe, seeing that the words were alive, and fearing that the man with the words might be telling untrue words to their children, arose and killed him. But later they saw that the magic was in the words, and not in the man.

We have progressed in many directions since the time of this early and destructive criticism—but so far we do not seem to have found a sufficient substitute for the man with the necessary words as the final record to which all achievement must look. Even to-day those who have done a thing must wait until all has been said by the masterless man with the words.

It is certain that the overwhelming bulk of these words will perish in the future as they have perished in the past. It is certain too that some few of these words will live, and by those words only will our children be able to judge of the phases of our generation.

Now we desire beyond all things to stand well with our children. But when our story comes to be told we do not know who will tell it; there are many tellers, and they are all talking together Even if we know them we must not kill them. But that instinct which led our ancestors to kill the original storyteller warns us that we should not do wrong if we challenged any man who shows signs of being afflicted with the magic of the necessary words. May not this be the reason that, without any special legislation in its behalf, literature has always stood a little outside the law, as the one calling that is absolutely free—free in the sense that it needs no protection.

If, for instance, as occasionally happens, a judge makes bad law, or a surgeon makes a bad operation, or a manufacturer of food makes bad food, criticism of their action is by law and custom confined to comparatively narrow limits. But if, as occasionally happens, a man makes a bad book, there is no limit to the criticism that may be directed against it, and it is perfectly as it should be. The world recognises that little things, like bad law, bad surgery, and bad food, only affect the cheapest commodity that we know about human life. Therefore, in these circumstances men can afford to be swayed by pity for the offender by interest in his family by fear, or loyalty or respect for the organisation he represents or even a desire to do him justice. But when the question is of words, this world of ours, which is disposed to take an interest in the future, feels instinctively that it is better that a thousand innocent people should be punished rather than that one guilty one should escape, carrying that which is an untrue tale of his tribe.

The chances, of course, are almost astronomically remote that any given tale will survive for so long as it takes an oat to grow to timber. If anything short of undisputed and distilled truth be handed down, how shall our achievements profit us! The record of our tribe is just its enduring literature. The magic of literature lies in the words and not in any man. Witness, a thousand excellent strenuous words can leave us quite cold or put us to sleep, while a bare half-hundred words breathed by some man in his agony, in his exultation, or in his idleness generations ago, can still lead whole nations into captivity, can still open to us the doors of three worlds, can still stir us to intolerably that we can scarcely bear the look of our souls. It is a miracle, and one that happens very seldom, but such masterless man with the words is hoping, or has had hopes, that the miracle may be repeated again and through him. And why not? If a tinker in Bedford gaol, if a pamphleteer shop-keeping in London, if a muzzy Scotsman, if a German Jew, if a condemned French thief, or an English admiral can be the medium for making the necessary words, why not any man at any time?

And our work, which is only concerned in the perpetuation of the record, sanctions that hope as kindly and just as crdelly as Nature sanctions love. It suggests that the man with the words shall wait upon the man of achievement, and step by step with him try to tell to the tribe.

All it demands is that the magic of every word be tried out to the uttermost by every means, fair and foul, that the mind of man can suggest. There is no room for pity, mercy, or respect, for fear or even for legality between man and man when the record of the tribe comes to be written. The record must satisfy the keenest and deepest self-knowledge of the present, and satisfy also the shameless curiosity of the future. When it has done this it is literature, of which it will be said in due time that it fitly represents its age. I say in due time, because ages, like individuals, do not always appreciate the merits of a record that purports to represent them. The trouble is that we always expect just a little more out of a thing than we put into it, and only get just one's bare deserts. It is a difficulty as old as literature.

A little incident that came within my experience a few weeks ago shows that that difficulty is always being made by the most unexpected people in the world. A few weeks ago, in a land where the magic of words is peculier, potent, and far-reaching, there was a tribe that wanted rain, and the rain doctors set about to make it. To a certain extent the rain doctors succeeded. But the rain their magic brought was not a full driving downpour; it was patchy, local, circumscribed, and uncertain. There were unhealthy little squalls blowing about the country and doing damage. Whole districts were flooded on by waterspouts and other district annoyed by trickling showers, soon dried by the sun.

So the tribe went to the rain doctors, very angry, and said, What is this rain that you make? You did not make rain like this in the time of our fathers. What have you been doing? And the rain doctors said, We have been making our proper wages. Supposing you tell us what you have been doing lately! And the tribe said, Oh, our head men have been running about hunting jackals and our little people have been chasing grasshoppers! What has that to do with your rain making? 'It has everything to do with it, said the rain doctors, Just as long as your head men run about hunting jackals, and just as long as your little people chase grasshoppers, just so long will the rain fall in this manner,"

Among other speakers were the Lord Mayor and the Duke of Northumberland, and Sir E. Poynter responded to the toast of "The Royal Academy."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 28TH MAY

STATIONS,	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 22nd	......	......	..	.....	......	85	......		......
Jask	.....	......	...	91·3	76·2	78	......		......
Musca 15th	......	......	...	......	....	--	......	4·97	......
Aden 15th	......	......	...	......	....	8	......	4·33	......
Lahore	29·440	NW	6	109·4	81·3	43	......	......	+0·53
Sirsa	29·448	NNE	1	109·3	83·6	38	......	2·94	+1·58
Delhi	29·435	NW	8	106·7	86·6	5·	......	2·12	—1·00
Agra	29·411	Sw	7	108·	86·9	45	......	2·76	+0·01
Cawnpore	29·391	W	3	108·4	87·3	58	......	0·78	+0·53
Allahabad	29·389	WNW	3	110·6	89·5	52	......	1·27	—1·10
Jhansi	29·470	WNW	10	111·3	89·7	52	......	4·50	—0·66
Jacobabad	29·521	NNW	4	112·7	84·1	51	......	2·41	+3·23
Karachi	29·594	WNW	18	92·4	80·2	77	......	1·55	+0·80
Jeypore	29·500	WNW	7	100·2	81·6	31	......	1·48	—0·26
Ajmere	29·545	W	16	106·4	86·5	38	......	1·32	+0·52
Deesa	29·63	SSW	11	107·8	76·4	69	......	0·37	—0·59
Ahmedabad	29·668	SW	6	108·3	78·1	61	......	1·81	+0·32
Bhuj	29·625	WSW	21	10·1	77·0	78	......	1·64	+1·20
Jamnagar	29·658	SSW	21	95·1	77·2	66	......	2·86	+0·49
Dwarka	29·673	SW	16	88·3	80·3	79	......	0·75	......
Rajkot	29·670	SW	14	106·4	75·7	87	......	----	+0·05
Bhavnagar Para.	29·681	SW	11	104·6	78·5	53	......	0·18	—0·05
Veraval	29·698	SW	15	85·1	79·3	84	......	0·42	—0·61
Neemuch	29·589	WSW	13	105·0	81·7	55	......	1·08	—0·29
Indore	29·641	W	12	104·1	79·6	59	......	0·21	—1·30
Saugor	29·513	WSW	10	10·4	81·6	30	......	0·79	—1·29
Jubbulpore	29·510	WSW	5	109·0	8·3	29	......	3·65	+1·99
Hoshangabad	29·559	SW	5	108·8	81·3	38	......	0·33	—0·62
Khandwa	29·609	NW	12	108·2	82·6	49	......	0·09	—1·60
Raipur	29·465	WSW	4	111·8	87·4	47	......	5·59	+1·40
Nagpur	29·537	W	11	113·4	89·1	29	......	3·39	—2·39
Amraoti	29·571	WSW	9	110·4	82·8	43	......	0·86	+0·70
Akola	29·593	W	24	111·1	82·9	46	......	1·23	—·146
Surat	29·712	SW	8	93·2	78·6	68	......	0·19	—1·41
Malegaon	29·65	W	12	106·3	76·3	49	......	0.18	—0·21
Bombay	29·747	WSW	10	91·5	81·4	72	......	1·19	—1·99
Poona	29·734	WSW	18	101·5	71·4	58	......	0·93	+0·04
Ahmednagar	29·702	NW	11	104·9	72·6	42	......	0·84	-2·03
Aurangabad	29·66·	W	15	105·8	74·7	42	......	1·81	......
Sholapur	29·723	W	13	103·	79·4	46	......	1·13	—0·77
Ratnagiri	29·763	WNW	16	92·8	81·9	6	......	1·70	+2·53
Bijapur	29·722	WNW	12	105·4	76·2	48	......	0,97	—1·63
Belgaum	29·758	W	15	96·3	70·4	74	......	7·30	—1·77
Mormugoa	29·775	NE	16	90·0	83·4	70	......	1·11	—3·49
Karwar	29·778	W	8	91·3	83·4	70	......	0·22	—2·08
Mangalore	29·807	Calm	7	92·4	81·9	67	......	6·30	—6·24
Calicut	29·804	WNW	15	90·2	78·2	47	......	9·05	—5·62
Cochin	29·814	ENE	F	90·3	74·7	84	......	12·90	—9·74
Bangalore	29·781	WSW	10	96·3	72·3	64	......	4·26	—4·21
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·648	W	5	1·8·8	85·6	39	......	3·11	—0·73
Masulipatam.	29·575	NW	13	98·7	84·5	90	......	0·10	—8·69
Bellary	29·728	W	10	107·6	81·3	31	......	1·38	—3·45
Cuddapa	29·702	WNW	G	112·3	87·0	56	......	2·87	—4·64
Madras	29·642	W	10	95·0	83·0	68	......	16·38	—5·89
Coimbatore	29·778	W	7	95·4	88·7	78	......	3·98	—5·43
Trichinopoly.	29·728	SSW	5	106·1	17·8	78	0·24	10·76	—3·31
Nagapatam	29·715	W	12	99·4	55·7	59	......	12·00	—21·37
Colombo	29·874	SW	8	87·5	68·5	85	......	28·79	—21·33

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate.5 S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall at Lahore, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ajmer, Jaipur, Khandwa, Raipur and Amraoti and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. It is over a tenth below normal in the United Provinces.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at most stations in Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Bombay Presidency and at Masulipatam.

Temperature—The maximum had been 5° to 15° above normal at Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam Ahmednagar, Bhavnagar Para, Karachi, Jhansi and Delhi, and the minimum 5° to 9° at Madras, Bellary, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Ajmere, Jaipur, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 70° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places to the south of latitude 21°.

Rain.—Jubbulpore, Bijapur, Mormugao, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo report light to moderate showers.

Weather along the West Coast is slightly unsettled and local scattered rain with more or less cloudy skies is likely there.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

At a recent meeting of the leading citizens of Benares a resolution was passed expressing the sense of appreciation of the public of Benares of the services of Mr. P. B. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, who is leaving Benares. Copies of the proceedings were sent to the Local Government through the Commissioner of Benares and to Mr. Bramley.

A Resolution directs that all dangerous petroleums, which include benzine, benzoline and gasoline should be treated in the same manner as petrol or motor spirit in regard to their carriage by passenger and goods trains, and new regulations are issued accordingly.

The Berlin newspapers state that 23 British officers of the Staff College at Camberley were at Metz, visiting the battlefields of Sept. 16, 17, and 18 in the war of 1870 under the guidance of a German General Staff officer. Another party of officers arrived on May 7. It has been ruled that the officer who takes the summary of evidence as well as the company or other commander who makes the preliminary inquiry into a case which is subsequently disposed of by a courtmartial is disqualified from sitting on that court-martial, the object being to prevent the smallest suspicion of any previous bias on the part of any member of the Court.

Scotland's famous waxwork show, which has been in existence at Glasgow for over 60 years, has been dispersed under the auctioneer's hammer. Some of the prices realised were low. Lord Rosebery fetched the modest price of 5s. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, John Bright, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain only realised 2s. 6d. apiece. The portraits were fairly good excepting that of Mr. Chamberlain, whom at first the auctioneer failed to recognise. Queen Victoria's figure realised a sovereign, as it ought to have done; but Henry VIII., with five wives and other interesting figures, only made 8s. each.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

While reflecting upon the Spanish etiquette which decrees that the wedding gown and five others must be given by King Alfonso to his bride, one's mind goes back some three-and-a-half centuries, and picture the pleasing figure of John, Bowyer, Esq., of Lincoln's inn, who presented more than one gown to his betrothed against the wedding-day; and, in choosing the ring, selected one, we are told, weighing two angels and a duckett, and then with affectionate, pride, had it engraved with the words Deus nos junxit, I. E. B. Y. R. The following memorandum from his note-book be speaks an orderly minds:—

Wedyn apparell bought for my wyffe Elizabeth Draper the younger, of Camberwell, agaynst 17 die Junii, anno, domini 1550, with dispensalls:

	s.	d.
First 4 ells of tawney taffeta, at 11s 6d the ell, for the Venyce gown	43	0
Item 4 yardes of silk chamlett, crymson, at 7s 6d the yard, for a kirtle	52	6
Item 1 yarde and a half of tawney velvet to gard the Venyce gowne	22	6
Item 1/2 a yard of crymsyn satin for the fore slyves	6	8
Item 8 yards of ruesel's black at 4s 6d the yard for a Dutch gowne	35	0
Item a yard and a quarter of velvet, black to gard the Dutch gowne	17	8
Item 6 yardes of tawney damaske at 11s the yard	66	0
Item one yard and half a quarter of scarlett, for a petycote with plites	20	0
Amounting to......	271	4

The recent debate in the House of Commons recalls a momentous incident in modern French history. When, overcome with age, and infirmaties, Louis. XVIII allowed matters to go as they would in the hands of the Ultras, or violent reactionists, a leading pinciple of the Charte was ruthlessly violated, and what was called la loi du double vote promulgated. By this enactment representative government became a mere figure of speech. The Chamber of Deputies was filled with large landed proprietors and nobls to the exclusion of the middle classes, a mere remnant now upholding Parliamentary institutions. But this remnant consisted of true patriots and fiery orators among them being Lafayette, General Foy, Benjamin Constant, and Casimir Perier. "Le double vote," as observes Vaulabelle in his history of the two Restorations, was mainly instrumental in bringing about the discomfiture of its projectors and the dreary exile of Holyrood.

A very useful kind of official has just been appointed by the Council of the Canadian territory of Yukon—no less important, in fact, than a Rain Maker. Last year Yukon suffered from one of the most disastrous droughts every experienced, with the result that, seeking about for a remedy, the Council made the acquaintance of a certain Mr. Hatfield, from the United States, whose claim to be able to produce rain when and where wanted so impressed the Yukonites that as official Rain Maker he has been added to the list of Yukon's Government officials. This remarkable appointment has been brought before the Federal Government but Sir Wilfried Laurier stated that he had no power to interfere in the matter the Yukon Council having complete control over its own expenditure. As however Mr. Hatfield's salary of £2,000 is only to be paid when the territory has obtained the guaranteed yearly supply of rain the contract though unusual is certainly not unfair,

---

The scale of wages recently paid in the building trades in San Francisco would seem almost incredible in this country. The minimum to unionised unskilled labour, according to the Builder, was 8s. 6d. per day; to carpenters 16s. 6d.; bricklayers and their assistants 24s. 6d. and a sovereign respectively, plasterers and lathers, 26s. 6d.; plumbers, 24s. 6d.; and it is asserted, nevertheless, that these rates of pay have been justified by the employers' balance-sheets, without perceptible hardship upon them.

How is it that some prominent writers, correct in everything else get fogged when describing the moon in her varying positions? The question is asked by Mr. C. E. Walch in the "Publishers' Circular." Mr. Walch selects two examples.:

The first example will be Miss Marie Corelli and her moon. I quote from her latest novel, God's Good Man. On p. 152 The young May moon had put in a shy appearance by showing a fleck of silver. On p. 153 The moon rose higher. On p. 166 Yon moon's got high. Now the only young May moon showing a fleck of silver that I know of, and I have seen a good many in the course of more than half a century, is the moon that appears in the western heavens soon after the sun has set, and herself descending, not rising higher. For the new moon, when first visible, to be rising, the earth, Mr. Walch points out, must revolve the other way.

Norway is getting concerned about its waterfalls. H. M. Minister at Christiania (Sir A. J. Herbert, K. C. V. O.) reports that there has recently been considerable agitation against the water-power of that country passing into the hands of foreigners, and that a Bill has been hastily passed forbidding the sale of waterfalls to foreigners, who in future are only allowed to lease them. A Bill dealing more fully with the subject will, it is stated, shortly be introduced, in which, in addition to the above conditions, the lease of any waterfall to a company is rendered illegal unless half the capital of the company is Norwegian. Other countries, it would seem, are less scrupulous in this respect.

The recent discovery of a silver cup, believed to be a relic of King John's treasures of gold and silver, from the bed of the Wash, and the projected systematic search of the estuary, suggest the question of ownership. The law of treasure-trove is, that if it is found hidden in the earth and the owner be unknown, the Crown takes possession, though in the practice the finder is paid the intrinsic value of the article. When found, however, on the earth or in the sea, and no owner appears, the finder keeps possession. It would seem, therefore, that the Crown has no claim to treasure-trove dug out of the sands of the sea, unless such sands are considered as part of the foreshore; but in the special case of the treasure lost by King John when crossing the sands of the Wash, the nominal ownership of the Crown in at least the Crown jewells—all of which, including the Crown itself, were lost—is hardly disputable, even after the lapse of 700 years.

We ought not to be suprised at this credulity in savages when we find as considerable absurdities existing in our midst. Not long ago a man had a prosperous practice as a witch-doctor near Oxford, prescribing nails, parings of horses' hoofs, and boiling water for ailments which his medicine rendered fatal. In parts of the Highlands they are madly credulous. Before the Crofters Commission of eighteen years of evidence was given as the existence of the water cow. This fearsome beast is supposed to occupy various waters. Its presence was so dreaded at Loch-na-Beiste that the locals had first to tried to drain the loch by the aid of pumps. These being too small for the purpose, they had poisoned the waters, pouring in for two years great quantities of quicklime. Whatever may have happened to the trout, the water cow is still supposed to flourish.

The second example is from Dr. Fitchett's recent and only novel, The Commander of the Hirondelle, p. 114:—As evening fell the moon was just over the first quarter, and it was a delight to lean on the brig's taffrail and watch the moon rise. Now, the only moon that rises above the horizon as evening falls is the full moon, when just over the first quarter as evening falls she is not far from the zenith. Cases of this kind might be multiplied. It has been pointed out, for instance, that the burial of Sir John Moore could not possibly have been as described by the poet and pictured by famous artists —i.e., by moonlight—as there was no moon that night, and it had to be done by light of the lanterns dimly burning if done at night at all. Is it not the case too, that some famous novelists have put their sunsets in the wrong quarter?

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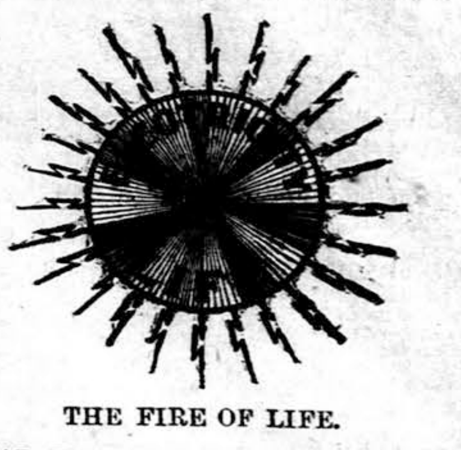
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is to be feared that Mr. Haldane has not yet made much progress in his uphill task of evolving order out of chaos, or in setting the Army upon the direct road to the end which we should have in view. The recruiting question is still with us, and nothing has been done to make changes which are inevitable. Long service soldiers are excellent, but they do not produce the necessary reserve, and under the present regulations men are turned adrift into civil life, handicapped in their competition with juniors. They remain in the Army too long, and the probability is that the old period will have to be recurred to. Mr. Haldane has accepted Major Seely's motion that the social conditions of the soldier should be raised—the new rules concerning punishments are evidence of that—and that employment should be secured to him on returning to civil life. If the long service is to be continued—and the measure would be advantageous in any case—some effort must be made to teach men useful trades while they remain with the colours. Here is the best way of placing employment in their own hands. We have several times shown how this can be done, and is being done successfully in certain places. Officers are taking keen interest in the matter, but the responsibility does not rest with them. It is for the Government to prevent time-expired soldiers drifting into the ranks of the unskilled labourers. Some 38,000 men will leave the infantry this year and perhaps 42,000 next year, and little or nothing will have been done to fit them to enter upon useful careers. The short service soldier requires this training too, but it is essential for the long-service man. Officers of the Royal Marines have shown how such training can be given, and how men who have left the colours may be enabled to take positions as chauffeurs, painters, glaziers, or in other skilled occupations. There are difficulties no boubt, but skilled instructors do not cost much, and the present Government should be well equipped to gain the help or at least to avert the opposition, of the trades unions.

Before he quitted office, Mr. Arnold-Forster gave some interesting figures concerning the expansion of the Army Reserve, and the rapid decline which would inevitably follow. The swelling of the number of the Reserves, due to the passing out of men entered during the South African War, enabled long-service recruiting to be introduced, but obviously that could be only a temporary or partial measure, owing to the want of a proper reserve-making machine, to use the words of Lord Donoughmore. When the South African War broke out, 78,000 Army Reserve men and 8,800 of the Militia Reserve were called out but it was not to expand the force that was nominally available, but to fill up vacancies caused by men unfit to take the field. We had gone on enlisting specials and others unfit to go abroad, and this was the penalty. Mr. Arnold Forster's idea of doing away with this state of things was sound, but he did nothing to remove it and his successor makes no sign. Yet there is no space for delay. Inevitably the Reserve will fall off rapidly if something be not done. If Mr. Haldane and his advisers are disposed to regard the Militia and Volunteers as a real Army Reserve, these forces must be made far more efficient than they are at the present time and some of them, at least, must be laid under the obligation of foreign service. During the South African War 45,500 Militia, 35,520 Yeomanry, and over 20,000 Volunteers showed their patriotic readiness to serve, but the majority of them were not the men they should have been, and we cannot enter upon a great campaign in any situation of advantage if we have to depend upon the willingness of auxiliaries to serve. We must know beforehand, so as to be able to organise and prepare. There are various views upon such questions, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of some measures being taken soon.

The appointment of Major-General Douglas Haig as Director of Military Training at Headquarters has given the greatest satisfaction to the mounted branches of the Army. The Cavalry Committee established at Aldershot does much excellent work, but its functions are more restricted than is commonly supposed. It does not influence policy, its duties being mainly confined to details of equipment and like matters. If it were not that Sir John French is a fearless champion of the cavalry, and that in Ireland and elsewhere there are cavalry officers of uncommen energy and enthusiasm, the cavalry of the British Army would not now be in the excellent state in which we see it. The force has not hitherto been adequately represented at headquarters, but the authorities have now a great opportunity before them. There is an abundance of keen and earnest young cavalry officers, with all the experience of South Africa behind them, and when Mr. Haldane gives practical effect to the General Staff, which he soon must do, he should hasten to include not a few of our talented cavalry officers in its composition. It was an encouraging sign that an eminent cavelry officer like General Haig has been given an important appointment at headquarters, but strong cavalry representation in the counsels of the War Office would have prevented some errors being made in the recent past. Recruiting for the cavalry was suspeded too long, in order to benefit the infantry, and the result has been that our cavalry regiments have in many instances been short of men, while horses have been more than adequate in number. What is required is that the cavalry arm of the Service shall have a proper recognition at headquarters, and that its interest shall receive the consideration it well deserve. The transfer of an officer on promotion from the infantry to the Royal Dragoons recently was an event which placed in a strong light the disadvantage to which the cavalry are yet subject. It has caused some strong feeling, and we hope it may give a warning to Mr. Haldane. The matter requires to be further explained, for the reply in the House of Commons explains nothing.

Every European army is keenly interested in the great story of the struggle, because of its importance and of the lessons which are to be drawn from it, and in every country numberless personal and official narratives have been published. The French are congratulating themselves that the system of tactics taught at the French School of War, and embodied in the regulations has been confirmed by the events of Manchuria. Captain Niessel says indeed in his book that it may now be asserted that this war has dissipated, as the sun dissipates the morning mists, phantoms born from an incomplete study of the South African War. English soldiers will not go with a French officer to the full length of this contention, but many of them will agree that the whole essence of the science of war was not displayed on the South African veldt. In Germany the staff has inspired quite a number of articles upon the war, which have appeared in the Militar-Wochenblatt, and in the same paper officers who have been through the camaign have begun to publish their impressions. In this country we have Sir Ian Hamilton's admirable volume and sundry other essays, such as Colonel Haldane's lecture. In Austria, Streffleur's well-known review has published a long series of articles, and Danzer's Armee Zeitung has made a collection of essays upon the lessons of the war. A prize was offered, and the three best essays have been collected in a volume under the title of Kein Schema, meaning that the authors put forward no scheme but only disengage lessons concerning the employment of the troops.

According to the "Singapore Free Press" there is a matter on which the Straits Government would do well to make close inquiry. It has for long been obvious that it was not deemed convenient by foreign powers to have their mercantile marine and naval squadrons abroad dependent on the chain of British coaling ports on this side of Suez. Hence the institution of Jiboutil, Sabang Bay (Pulo Vay,) and Kamranh, the latter used for the first time by the Russian fleet but described as a coaling station a month before the war broke out. Then again, some may remember several years ago a talk of a private lease of Pulo Nongsa, within sight of Singapore, to the Russian naval authorities, or, at least, a Russian naval contractor. That came to nothing. Now it is a rumour that the Dutch company that works a coal concession on Pulo Laut, to the south-east of Dutch Borneo, had transferred the Singapore agency to the important German firm of Behn, Meyer and Co., as the German lines of steamers had made contracts for large quantities of their coal, necessitating the maintenance of a large coal depot on Pulo Laut. At present this depot would ostensibly be no more than a commercial coaling station. But it is considered that this is looked upon as the thin edge of the wedge for the establishment of a German Government coaling station in the Eastern Archipelago. Pulo Laut is 56 miles long and is separated from the main island of Borneo by strait which is with care, navigable in daylight. The southern half shows a clear channel of from four to six fathoms. The northern is probably as well surveyed, for the Dutch naval authorities have been carrying on for many years surveys of the coasts of their East Indian islands. If the coal supply of this island is now, in whole or in part, available under German control for German vessels, this fact should certainly not be ignored by the naval authorities.

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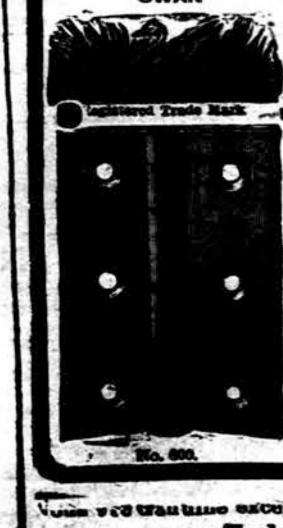

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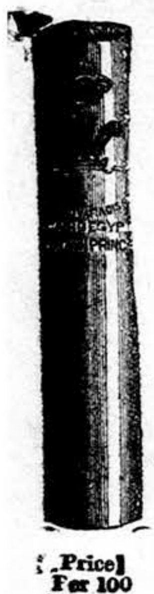

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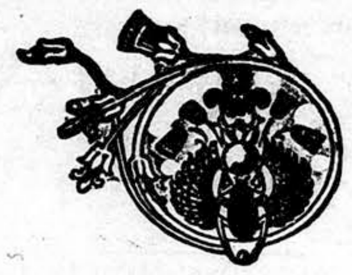

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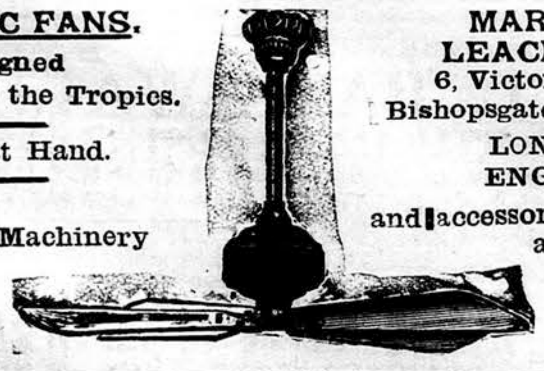

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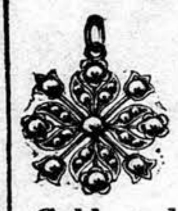
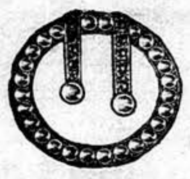
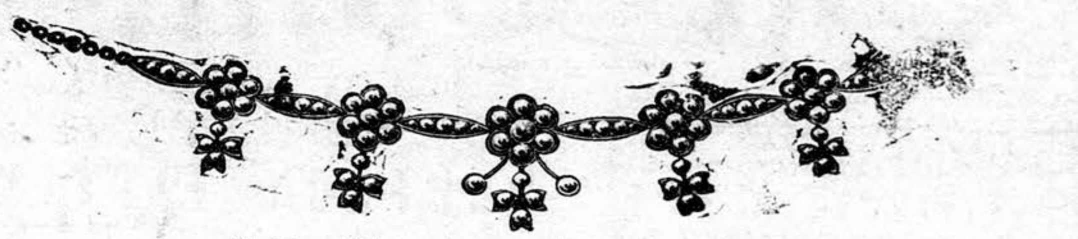


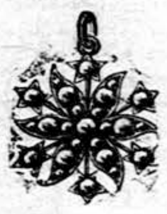
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.



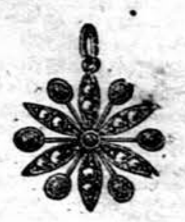
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



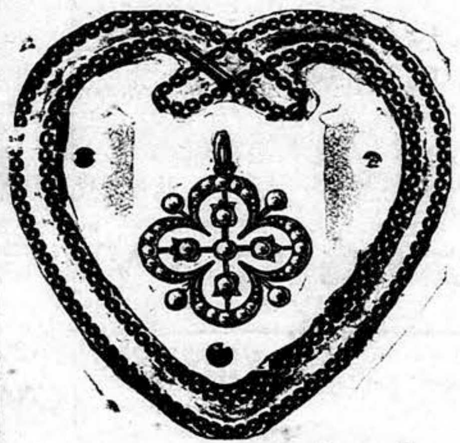
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175



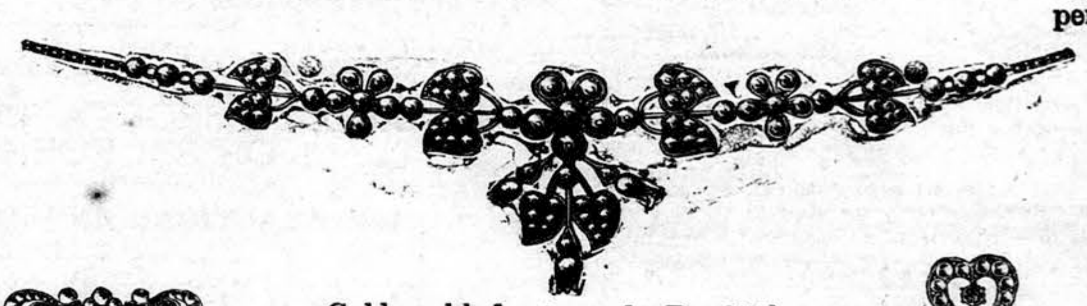
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.



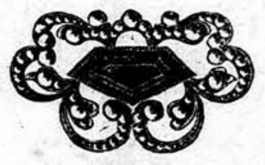
Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



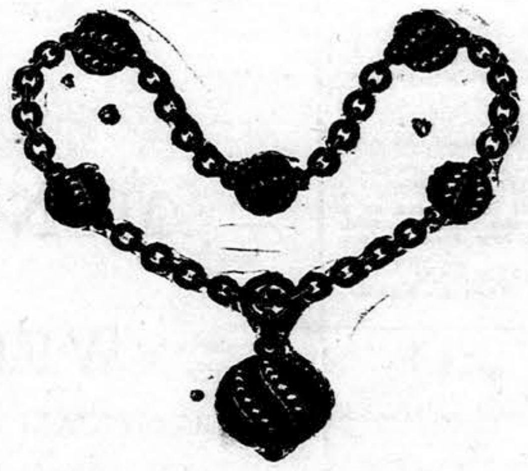
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



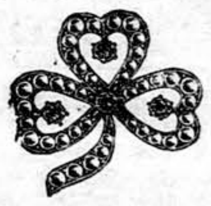
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.



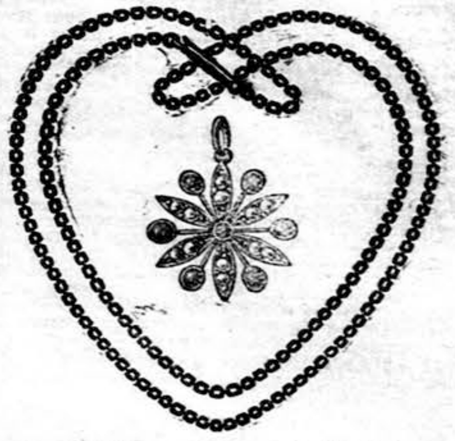
Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



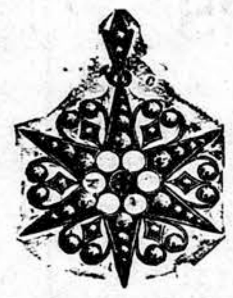
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.



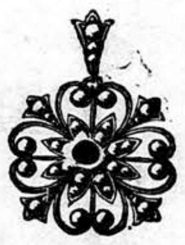
Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.



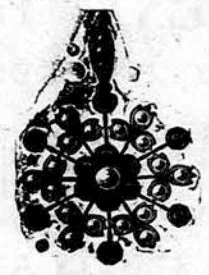
Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



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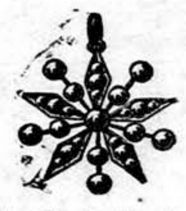

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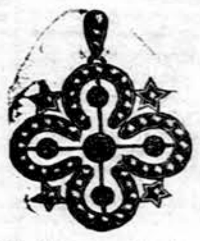

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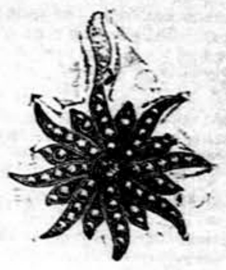
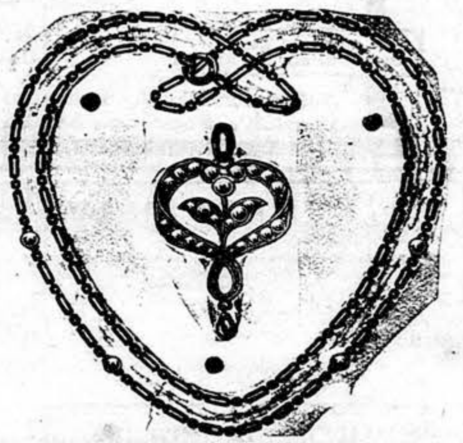
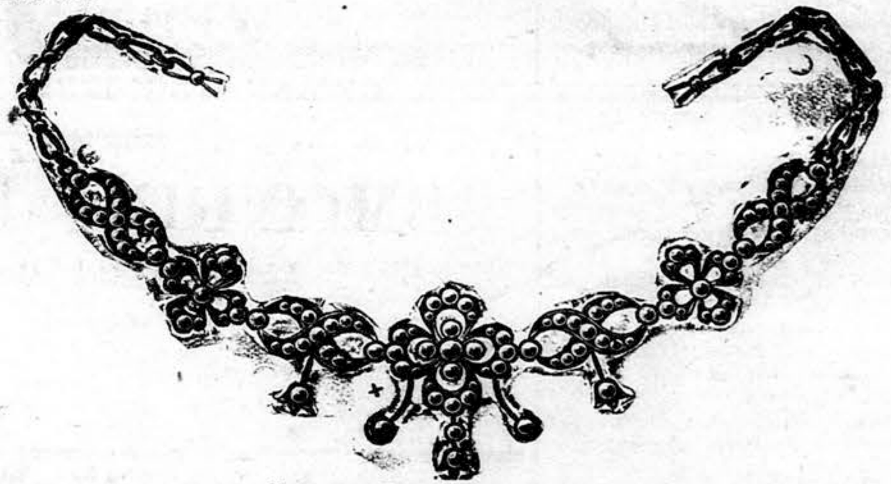


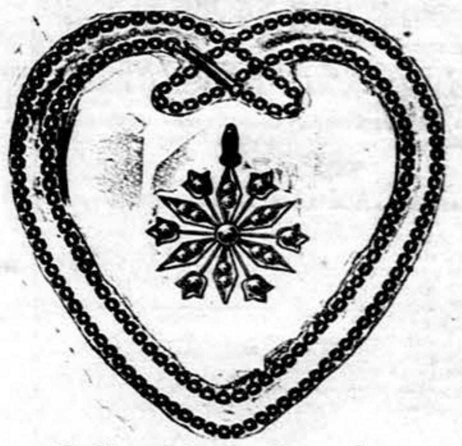
Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.



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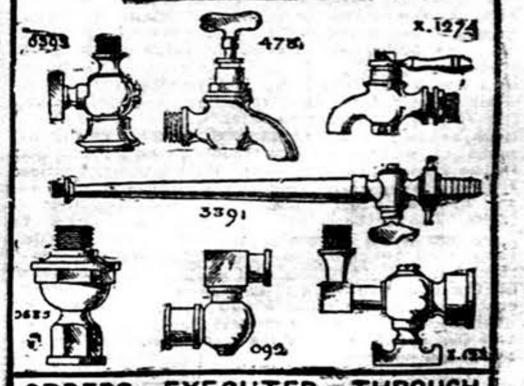

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